ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,078—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
P.&O. PESHAWUR	3987	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
P. GUAHA	3503	970	H. T. Wedgwood	14th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	6345	1300	A. C. Logan	21st "
P. ARABIA	3980	800	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.&O. HIMALAYA	5covered	1000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
P. SIAM	3945	600	H. T. Weigall	11th "
P.&O. ROME	6345	1300	A. B. Daniell	18th "
P. CLYDE	4139	900	J. S. Purdt RNR.	25th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	6045	1600	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
P. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	6923	1000	M. de Horne	16th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morea	4,331	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Suez House, 53, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Sept., 21, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 5 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING, to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sidar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "ALTMORE"
IS EXPECTED to ARRIVE on the 7th Instant from LONDON *via* KURRACHEE.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S or VICTORIA DOCK, where the vessel will discharge.
Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Uncleared warehouses.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be entertained.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Altmore."
October 4th, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NEVASA," 1,951 tons, on the 7th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the owest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October 1893. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,253	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	3,227	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893. Agents.

THE MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
SUPPLY CIGARS as under :—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs. 22-0	per thousand.
Do. No. 2	" 17-8	do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers	" 16-0	do.
Do. No. 2 do.	" 15-0	do.

OFFICES : 5 Second Line Beach, Madras.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonised Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	400

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	Cash. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.	Credit. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 36 4	19 4	Rs. 40 12	21 8
POMMARD	" 26 4	14 4	" 29 12	16 0
MACON	" 26 4	14 4	" 29 12	16 0
BEAUNE	" 22 0	12 0	" 24 12	13 8
CHABLIS	" 22 0	12 0	" 24 12	13 8

The above are all imported direct from the Producers, and are THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED TO THE INDIAN PUBLIC.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
PURE AERATED WATERS.
FREE FROM DISEASE GERMS.
ALL the water used in our ÆRATED WATERS Manufactory is carefully passed through "Berkfield Filters." The advantages afforded by these Filters are that they keep out all Bacteria and deliver the water absolutely pure thus rendering Typhoid Fever and Cholera impossible in persons who use our Ærated Waters. Professor Notter of Netley has given independent testimony of the value of the Berkley Filter in the Annual Army Report for 1891 in these words :—"The Berkfield Filters appear to possess distinct sterilising action, inasmuch as they are capable of removing Bacteria from samples of water passed through them." KEMP & Co. have always aimed at supplying their constituents with absolutely pure water in all their ærated beverages.
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"Viking" Ess. of Beef, per tin	Rs. 1 0	per glass jar, " 1 6
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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1893.
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Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.
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BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

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Under the Patronage of
THE GOVERNING BODY
of the
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.
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TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.
"NEVER RECKON YOUR CHICKENS:"
A FARCE.

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Mr. John Tinkler (Patentee of Tinkler's Soap).....Mr. F. S. Punnett.
Simon (Ite-christened Julius, and transferred from an Errand boy to a Page).....Mr. A. Wise.
Miss Jane Glubb (Affecting Fashion).....Miss Savage.
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Mr. Icebrook.....Mr. J. P. Mackenson.
Major Wellington de Boots.....Mr. J. Reed.
Trap.....Mr. A. Wise.
Mrs. Featherley.....Miss Wise.
Mrs Swandown (A Widow).....Miss Savage.
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ACTS I. and II.—Mrs. Featherley's House.
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Doors Open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance to begin at 9 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-30 p.m.
Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Re. 1;
Back Seats and Gallery, annas Eight.

By Kind Permission of Lt.-Col. FORJETT and OFFICERS, the STRING BAND of the Marine Battalion will play during the Evening.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

T. A. SAVAGE,
Stage Manager.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.
ENTERTAINMENT
Under the Patronage of
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE BAYLEY.
BACK BAY BATHS,
SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 4 P.M.

Tickets, available for 1 Gentleman and two Ladies, may be obtained from the Undersigned. Price, Re. 1.

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Care of Treacher and Co.

A
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON
TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.

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Mrs. DOWNING, LAS CERERAS, Mr. DEAS, Mr COLLINS | Mr. OAKSHOTT, Mr. SAMSON, MICK and MACK, KENNY and MASON
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BERNOVITCH.

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GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of October, 1893, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend,
3. To appoint Directors,
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1894, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 9th Day of October to the 18th Day of October, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th September, 1893.

BRAIN

PETERS PANACEA

Has induced many a competitor to bring forward many worthless Compounds, but none has reached its merits. It is the only Preparation that removes Lethargy of the Mind and Body, restores Vitality and Vigour, giving a New Life to the entire system. Rs. 3 and 7, of all Chemists.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
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IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
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Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 9 CASES GOLD BROCADE GRENADINE SCARFS.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

H C—C 114 | 22527 / 24143 / 25250 | 9 cases each 100 pieces 60" by 36" including fringes, gold brocade grenadine scarves.

SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED NET.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

D—1357—1 case, 94 pieces, 35-36 inches, 929½ yards white embroidered flowered spotted net.
1911—1 case, 130 pieces, 35-36 inches, 1,531½ yards white embroidered flowered plain net.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 American 9-stops organ.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co.
2 cases 30 dozen carpet brooms.
16 cases claret.

On account of the concerned ex s s Arabia—
An invoice of 6 brass double bedsteads, 5' by 6½'; 1¼" posts.
On account of the concerned—

L. M. 962 / M. M. 812 1310-11—2 cases 45" printed meltons. 972-1614—1 case 41" printed meltons. 814-1619—1 case 27" flannelettes. | 1636-27—2 cases 33" cotton coatings.

On account and at the risk of the indentors—
1 case stationery.
1 „ walking sticks, toys, &c.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases silk bordered dhoties.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand doule-seated brougham.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
2 gentlemen's saddles.
2 sets Cawnpore-made single harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARDIFF COAL.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

About 200 tons of Cardiff coal ex s s "Saint, Pancras" and damaged by fire.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 6, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, 6 and 8-light hanging chandeliers, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, first-rate oleographs with cascis, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, aged but steady goes well in harness.
1 strong country-bred pony, 13-3, 5 years old, goes well in harness.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature bougham with bay Arab horse and harness.
1 strong second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 palanquin office-shigram „
1 pair of handsome strong grey Australian horses, above 16 hands, 8 years old, going in single and double harness, very quiet, owner having no further use for them.
1 pair of handsome strong brown Walers, quiet and fast, lately the property of General POTTINGER.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, Fort, next to the European General Hospital, and opposite to Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdass's house, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co." and consists of complete suite for drawing-room, boudoir of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabric of the finest quality, superb electroplated ware, very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand-painted, very rich, finest quality velvet carpets, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong English-built landau, suitable for single or pair, by Kinross, a handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, one chesnut very powerful and fast English horse, one handsome strong bay waler, very powerful and fast, one pair of very handsome grey Arab horses, 14 2½ high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of English single and double harness, a large Burmah teakwood corrugated iron shed, &c, &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, returning to Hyderabad.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 6, 1893.

SMALL STEAM LAUNCH,
IN PERFECT ORDER,
REQUIRED FOR PROMPT DELIVERY.
Tenders, stating Dimensions, Speed, and Price, to
DIGNAMO,
Care of "Bombay Gazette."

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

PORT TRUST NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st OCTOBER, 1893, a TIME-BALL will be DROPPED every week day from the TOWER of the MAYO SAILORS' HOME at Noon.—Rangoon mean time 17 hours, 35 minutes, 20 seconds G. M. T. It will be hoisted close up, as preparatory, 5 minutes before.

Position of the Sailors' Home Tower Latitude 18°, 46' N., Longitude 86°, 10' E.

When the Ball fails to drop at Noon it will be dropped one hour later.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, The 21st September, 1893.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

1 September 21, 1893.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate..... 3 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 398 OF 1891.

VANICHAND NIHALCHUND.....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
RAMCHANDRA PANSHA PATEL.....Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sale of the Right, Title and Interest of the above named Defendant in the Immoveable properties 1stly, 2ndly and 3rdly described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 25th August, 1893, and published in the "Bombay Gazette," "Jam-e-Jamshed" and "Native Opinion" of the 30th, 29th and 28th September, 1893, respectively, will be proceeded with on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at the hours and places specified below:

The 1stly and 3rdly described properties will be sold on the premises, at Parel, Bhoiwada, at 3-30 and 3-45 o'clock P.M., respectively; and the 2ndly described property will be sold on the premises between, Parel and Dadar Road, at 4-15 o'clock P.M.

For particulars *vide* the said Proclamation, dated 25th August, 1893.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Messrs. BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHAH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON desiring to have a complete knowledge of the general execution whereby to secure Cotton Crops and more especially that of "the American New Orleans" from the most fearful ravages and devastation of "THE BOLL WORM," can obtain the same by applying for a Leaflet, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for which a charge of Eight annas will have to be remitted for each Copy, and it is hoped that the patient discoverer will meet with a reasonable consideration by results at the hands of those who benefit by the same.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per 100.
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MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
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CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos in the Monsoon. Convenient, portable, and unbreakable. Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 each.
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PLAYER'S "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ½ lb Tins. Re. 1 per Tin.
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CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, Rs. 2-12 per 100 and upward.
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HAND CAMERAS.—The Twin Lens "Ideal," The "Facile," The "Eclipse," The "Alpha," "Kodaks" No. 3 and 4 Junior, The "Frena."
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GALVANIZED Iron Bath Tubs, Hooped and Strapped with Swivel Handles for District use.
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MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Sheeting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission.
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TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as. 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the Estates. Splendid value.
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

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David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch **
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Moet and Chandon's rich Champagne.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

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Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

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When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
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Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
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On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,145
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	99
Comml. Bk. of Ld. Ltd.	10,000	100	6,20,000	10 pr. ct.	160
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	30
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Mercantile Banking and Shipping Co.	40,000	$125	all	6 pr. ct.	£ 3½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	209
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Last Divd. 10	27½
	750	50	150	7½	197
Back Bay Baths	800	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	87
apty Brothers	2,000	200	185	15	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	2,500	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Hutchison Trading Corporation	5,000	2,000	1,500	270	4,000
Do. New Issue	800	375	675	67½	1,165
Bombay Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,000	100	100	ex div 2	71
Bombay Land and Building Co.	600	500	600	8 pr. ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		800	5 pr. ct.	330
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000		200	Rs. 20	188xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ivgerd&Co., Ld. n dian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	500	100	70		70 no
John Roberts & Co.	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
Jehangir Karani & Co. Ld	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kamp & Co.	6,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Karrachee Landing	4,000	300	175	Rs. 21	305
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	600	500	300	31	19½
Marcks & Co. Ld.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	200	200		60
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Prince of Wales Firewood Flour Mills	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Island Coal Co., Ld.	280	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35½
Sandy & Co.	2,000	100	100	9	130
Southwell and Austin, Ltd.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Ord. 1,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	In Liqdn
Treacher & Co.	Pref. 1,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	13½
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	61	950
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
	6,000	25	25		19 Exd
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar Printing Co	300	1,250	1,25	75	1,21
Albert Ginning Co	100	50	all		45½
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,10	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
pollo	750	2,40	2,230	93	1,03
Bellary	167	1,033	1,030	Nil. 40	3,00
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	1,550	250	250		23½
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	370
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	16	125
Coinbatore	600	200	all		205xd
Coimbatore	600	1,380	1,38	20	240
Coimbatore	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	270
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	1,365
Fort	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 35	113½
French	300	500	all	100	1,17
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	55	435
Hingoll Prose Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	475
Khanagaum	240	450	450	22½	110xd
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	63	350
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr ct	120
Motuseli Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	117½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	420
New Borar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	217½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 15	58½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	115
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	415
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	48½
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	25	69½
Sind	450	2,000	750	35	1,600
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	565
Surat City pass Co., Ld.	876	200	all	2½	140
Vulkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 100	210xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					1020
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,500	90	1,460
Alliance	1,500	0	all	Rs. 25	495
Anglo-Indian Cellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1,315		100	5	62
Bombay Unified	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	600	500	20	330
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	380
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	300
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,020
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
Connaught Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Coorla Mills	4,000	700		Rs. 15	607½
Dowal Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
	5,000	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	640
Hingangha Mill	700	800	500	40	631
Howard and Bullough	1,000	500	500	Rs. 1	560
Hyder Lasha	700	1,000	1,000		1,145
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mookunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Leopold	2,500	100	10	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	35	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	825
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	67	1,875
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	13 p.c.p.d	101
Madura Mills	1,770	100	100	Nil	par.
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	385
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Rajpoor Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	930
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,230
Sonderdas	720	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	415
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	48½
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	25	69½
Sind	450	2,000	750	35	1,600
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	565
Surat City pass Co., Ld.	876	200	all	2½	140
Vulkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 100	210xd
					1020

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8
China Leaf	"	25-1 Nominal.
Peking, Bar Gold old	"	25-4 "
Do. do. new	"	25-3 "
Australia do.	"	25-4
Bombay do.	"	25-3
English Sovereigns	"	16-1
Do. Dreams	"	16
Bar Silver 17 Betternes	"	93-1
Do. 19 do.	"	93-8
Carolus Dollars	"	208 Nominal.
ezican do.	"	200 "
ve-Francs	"	319 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. E. Lord Harris from Poona, 10-15 a.m.
Public Meeting to perpetuate the Memory of the late Mr. Justice Telang, 4-30 p.m.
Cathedral High School Theatrical Performance, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Departure of H. E. Lord Harris for Poona.
Music at the Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Henry Bolokow (s), from Bussorah ; and Chilka (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Baroda (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Sutlej (s), China, &c. ; and Hoseinee (s), Persian Gulf.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Nevassa, Baroda, and Sutlej left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolokow entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Calder left it on Wednesday.

POLO.—There will be a practice game to-day, at 4-30 p.m., for the Rifle Brigade, Bombay Gymkhana, and Jodhpore teams.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 7th instant.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Ambu bin Mahad, officiating Revenue and Police Patil of mauze Bakere, taluka Karjat, in the Kolaba Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 451 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Bhagoo Vithoo, a Hindu boy, aged twelve years, residing at Peerkhan Lane, was, on Wednesday last', looking over a balcony, on the third floor of his house, when he accidentally lost his balance, and fell down on to the road, a height of about forty feet, sustaining two deep lacerated wounds on the chin and lip. The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

HOCKEY.—A practice game will be played to-day, on the Cooperage, at 5 o'clock, preparatory to the match on Saturday against the Deolali School of Musketry. The following members have sent in their names and any others who wish to play should turn up on the ground in good time. Sticks may be purchased on the ground. Messrs. Hickman, Fosbery, Cleveland, Hammond, John, Cave, Churchward, Home, Clark, Reid, Owen, Tulloch, Whiddett, Buchanan, and Greene.

INFRINGEMENT OF PORT REGULATION.—Constable Coady of the Water Police yesterday charged Abdul Cadar Shaikh Ahmed and Yakoob Dhara, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with anchoring in the fairway without the regulation light. Mr. Coady, while going his round at one o'clock yesterday morning saw the accused's boat lying in the harbour without light. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined the first accused Rs. 5 and the second Rs. 10, respectively.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Hungarian ..... Keler Bela
Intermezzo	Songe D'Amour Apres le Bal...Czibulka
Valse	Souviens Toi ..... Waldteufel
Serenade	Quand tu Chantes ..... Gounod
Selection	Faust up to Date ..... Lutz
Barn Dance	Happy Darkies ..... A E Godfrey

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

Overture	Hungarian ..... Keler Bela.
Quadrille	Fest ..... Faust.
Song	The Silver Path (Cornet Solo). F. Bovan.
Valse	The Jubilee ..... Coote.
Selection	Trial by Jury ..... Sullivan.
Galop	Ohne Rast und Ohne Ruh ..... Doppler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBING THE G. I. P. R. CASHIER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Tyeb Currim and Musa Noormahomed were charged by Inspector Framji Bhicaji with robbing Mr. H. V. Kelkar, a pay-clerk in the G. I. P. R. Offices, on the 11th August, the first day of the riots. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate, in delivering judgment discharged the accused, giving the first accused the benefit of the doubt, and the second in the absence of sufficient evidence.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mahomed Rahim, a Mahomedan merchant, residing at Imambara, has made a report to the police, that on Tuesday afternoon, he locked the door of his room and went out for a short time. On his return he found the lock on the door intact, but on entering his room he discovered a carpet bag, containing seven hundred silver rings, set with coloured stones, four dozen small bottles of otto of roses, Rs. 18 in cash, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 200, missing from a peg. The complainant rests his suspicion upon an old servant, who is now in the employ of another merchant.

THE BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the well-known firm of jewellers, have presented the Bombay Cycling Club with a very handsome cup, to be known as "The Hamilton Cup." The following rules will regulate the competition for it :—1. The race will consist of a one-mile handicap. 2. The competition will take place once in each month of the cycling season. 3. Any competitor will take full possession of the cup if he wins the race three times in succession or four times in all during the season. 4. There must be at least six starters, or there will be no race. 5. Combined with this race there will be a Fork and Spoon Competition. The winner of each race will be presented with a fork, and the one who comes in second will take a spoon. The cup is being exhibited at the Apollo Bunder, and is well worth inspection. The first race will take place at 6-30 a.m., on the 15th inst.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Sadoo Ragoo, a notorious character, was charged, at the instance of Constable Scollard, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of one gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 16, the property of a woman, named Chandra Bhagoo, residing at Mahim. A few days ago the accused went to the complainant at Peeroo Mill, Haines Road, where she was employed, and informed her that her daughter had got her head cut open, and that she was crying outside the gate. The complainant accompanied the accused and went outside the gate, where she did not see her daughter, but when they arrived on the road the accused caught the complainant by her throat and snatched a gold ornament off her neck. The complainant immediately reported the matter to the police, who on Wednesday afternoon, arrested the accused at Aga Bazaar, Worlee, and subsequently recovered the property from a *sales* at Bandora. The accused, who admitted having taken the ornament from the complainant's neck said that the complainant was his kept mistress for the last seven years and the ornament was given to her by him. He took away the ornament, because she had now gone in the keeping of another man. The accused, who admitted one previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations received in August and September last :—Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C. S., and Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Kathoke, each Rs. 100 ; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Rs. 50 H. H. the Aga Khan and the relatives of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narielwala, each Rs. 25 ; Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., A. C. T., Cash, Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, in memory of a very dear friend, and the late Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narielwala, each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Mr. Mahadev G. Ranade, M. A., LL.B., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. V. R. Natu, B.A., LL.B., Major Geo. C. Dobbs, S.C., Major Thomas R. M. Macpherson, Lieut. B. Upperton, Col. F. W. Spring, R.A., Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr. Dastoor Hoshung Jamasp, Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy Moodliar, Mr. F. C. Rimington, R. A. E., R. G. O., Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer, T. D. M., Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S., Dr. Burjorji Framji Lally, G.G.M.C., Mr. D. F. Lesa, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Forbes, Mr. H. E. John, Mr. H. J. B. Hargrave, M.A., M.I.C. E., Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. S. A. Duigan, and Bai Ruttonbai, widow of the late Mr. Hirjibhai C. Warden, each Rs. 5 ; sums under Rs. 5, Rs.102. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the local newspapers.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes placed Nasseer Karimad and Raja Nasseer, the father and son, respectively, belonging to "Chilichore class,' before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of four horses and two victorias, belonging to Tata Poona, a Marwaree, residing at Bhoosari Moholla. It appears from the evidence adduced before the Court, that the complainant, a few days before the commencement of the late riots, entrusted the two accused with his four horses and two carriages to ply them for hire ; but during the late riots, the complainant, through fear, left Bombay for his native country as Marwar, leaving the carriages and horses in the possession of the accused, who taking advantage of his absence sold the horses and carriages for Rs. 600 to a Borah, named Abdoolalli Ismalji, residing at Phooll Gully. The accused then to avoid suspicion left Bombay for Bandora with the intent to proceed to Ahmedabad. Here they purchased a ticket for Ahmedabad, but before they could leave the station, their suspicious movements attracted the attention of a railway policeman No. 190, who, on searching the persons of the accused, found Rs. 600. As the accused could not give a satisfactory explanation, as to how they came by the money, the railway police sepoy brought them to Bombay and placed the whole case before Mr. Nelmes, who after making inquiries, traced the horse and carriages to a Borad, named Abdoolalli Ismalji, residing at Phull Gully. A telegram was then sent to the complainant at his native country, asking him to return to Bombay and prosecute the accused. The complainant came to Bombay a day or two ago and identified the carriages and horses as his own property. The accused, in their defence, stated that as the horses were starving, they could not help selling them, and as the complainant was not in Bombay to receive the money realised by the sale, they thought it advisable to make off with it. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY AT WORLEE.

MR. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendents Brewin and Cobb, charged Atmaram Anaji and eight other Hindu millhands with commiting dacoity at Worlee, on the 12th August, the second day of the riots. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, whilst Mr. G. W. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the accused ; and Mr. Bhaishanker, of the firm of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, solicitors, was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the mills, to which some of the accused belonged.

A native policeman, doing duty at Ferguson Road was called, and examined by Mr. Little. The witness said that he saw a large number of Hindus, who came from the direction of Argyle and Ferguson Roads, and proceeded to a mosque in that locality. The Hindus were armed with sticks. The crowd was seen going straight up towards Worlee, after they had waited for three-quarters of an hour near the Lukhmidas Khimji Mill. Witness saw them when they passed Heeramaneck Mill. In consequence of certain information received Inspector Hurst searched the rooms of accused Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, who are all brothers, and certain property was found with them. Witness could identify some of the accused.

Mr. Roughton reserved cross-examination of the witness.

Inspector Hurst, being called and examined by Mr. Little, said that he was present when the first and second accused were arrested ; that was on the 22nd of August last. Shaikh Ali Shaikh Mira pointed them out. Witness arrested the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th accused. They were arrested in Mungaldass Chawl, on Curry Road, on the 22nd of August last. Their room was pointed out to me. In consequence of the statements made by the 3rd and 4th accused their room was searched. A part of the flooring of the room was dug out, and a small copper *lota* was found there. It was buried in the ground. It contained sundry silver articles. Witness took charge of the property. The four accused were removed in custody. The articles found from the accuseds' possession were identified by shaik Ali and Shaikh Fazuludin. Witness also arrested 7th and 8th accused on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Roughton reserved cross-examination of the witness.

Haidar Sayed Mahomed Ibrahim being examined by the Public Prosecutor, said that on the 22nd August last he tried to find out the 9th accused, but he was not to be found in Bombay. Witness proceeded to Ratnagiri and searched for the accused, who was subsequently found near Langa village, twenty-six miles from Ratnagiri. The accused was brought to Bombay on the 29th instant.

Mr. Roughton declined to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Little here closed the case for the prosecution, and his Worship formally committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

MURDER OF AN UNCLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHEMYA BIN RAGHU.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 1st ult., convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the accused was convicted, on his own confession, of the murder of his uncle Sakharam bin Sawanta. Accused said he killed him on account of a field, of which there are three. Deceased gave him a share in only two, and for two or three years kept on telling accused that he would give him his share in the third field. Accused went to this third field, manured it, and cleared away the stubble. He then ploughed it, when the deceased raised no objection, but when he went to sow it, he obstructed him. The next day accused went to measure the field and ascertained his share. He measured it with a rope and asked the deceased to take his share, but he refused, and the accused went home. Two months afterwards, the village officers called accused and asked him why he obstructed the deceased, who had complained to them. He told them that he had been promised his share for the past four years. When they told him not to claim his share that year, he asked that what he had spent on manuring the field should be paid to him. They told him not to obstruct the deceased, and the next day he sowed the field with maize. Two months later, after the crop had grown, the deceased used to sleep there to watch it. About three weeks before the murder, accused sharpened his axe on a stone belonging to a carpenter and went to the field about 8 p. m. He there saw the deceased and others, who were warming themselves at a fire, and eating the maize ears. Accused went back a stone's throw and sat down for some time, when all the other persons except one went away to their own fields. The deceased and another remained in the field near a platform made for watching the crops. The deceased slept below the platform. About 9 p. m., when they were asleep, accused went there and removed the clothing from the head of the man on the platform to make sure that it was not the deceased, and he then removed the clothing from the head of the man sleeping below, and saw that it was the deceased. He had his axe in his right hand and removed the clothing with his left. He struck him thrice with the axe, twice about the ear and once on the crown. He then went to his house, washing the axe on the way in a nulla. Next morning accused was sent for by the village officers, who were in the field, and he told them what he had done. He took them to his house and produced the axe. The Sessions Judge remarked that the Court was unable to pass any but the capital sentence, as the murder was most deliberate. All that could be said in the accused's favour was that he had made a frank confession, and had not endeavoured to screen himself at the expense of others, and that he was careful not to kill the wrong individual. There were considerations which might possibly weigh with the High Court, but would not justify the Sessions Court in passing other than the capital sentence.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the court's decision, said : Having regard to the full statement made by the accused in the Sessions Court, which left no doubt as to the facts, and taking into consideration the statements made by the accused in his appeal to this court, we must uphold the conviction. As to the sentence, while giving due weight to the quarrel between the accused and the deceased about the field, we cannot regard it as palliating a deliberate murder. We must, therefore, dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentence of death.

THE exchange compensation question remarks a contemporary appears to be causing especial friction in the Western Presidency owing to the manner in which payment is being carried out. Military officers, regimentally or otherwise employed, have been paid. So also have warrant officers of departments, but warrant officers serving in the headquarter offices have so far gone without. Why this difference ? If those in departments are entitled, than those in headquarter offices are equally so, for the question of "domicile" does not come in. Again, we are told that men of the Survey and Marine have been paid, while the payment has been withheld from men of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments. The slip-shod manner in which the order was issued is the cause of much heart-burning, and the sooner clear instructions are issued for guidance of all concerned, the better.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd October were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 2nd, 15 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Harvesting of barani crops commenced. Preparations for rabi crops going on. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Reaping of early crops commenced in seven talukas. Rabi operations continue in nine talukas. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops flourishing, Reaping commenced in places.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Jowari slightly injured by insects and smut, and sesamum by unfavourable winds. Reaping of kharif crops commenced.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of early bajri crops in desert talukas commenced. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ahmedabad.—For week ending 30th September 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Sanand 59 cents, minimum at Ahmedabad 07 cents ; for season maximum at Modasa 58 inches 64 cents, minimum at Gogha 22 inches 43 cents; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City 41 inches 34 cents. Standing crops good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week maximum 1 inch 39 cents at Kalol, minimum 90 cents at Dohad. Standing crops in good condition. Cattle healthy. Fodder plentiful.

Kaira.—(For week ending 30th September 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Borsad 1 inch 74 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 30 cents, average for the district 55 cents ; for season maximum in Nadiad 50 inches 11 cents, minimum in Matar 38 inches 59 cents, average for the district 45 inches 62 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of bajri and rice commenced at several places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 2 cents in Broach, minimum 5 cents in Amod ; for season maximum 51 inches 61 cents in Broach, minimum 31 inches 91 cents in Amod. Weeding and preparations for rabi crops continue. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 30th September 1893). —Rain for week Slight; rain throughout the district, except Olpad and Jalalpor, maximum 1 inch 83 cents in Chikhli, minimum 19 cents in Bardoli; for season maximum 71 inches 4 cents in Chikhli, minimum 38 inches 18 cents in Jalalpor. Weeding Operations in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 2 inches 85 cents, average in the district 40 cents ; for season at Dhulia 20 inches 35 cents, average in the district 33 inches 85 cents. Crops healthy. Weeding and preparations for rabi crops continue. Reaping of bajri commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik—(For week ending 2nd October 1893).—Rain for week slight throughout the district, maximum at Baglan 1·85 inches, minimum at Yeola 07 inch ; for season at Nasik 35·4 inches ; rain deficient in Sinnar and Chandor talukas, Weeding of kharif crops still continues, Sowing of rabi crops begun in Baglan ; more rain wanted for bajri in Sinnar and Chandor talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay)—Rain on 28th, 30th and 3rd : total of week 0·03 inch : total to date 65·17, being 3·24 below average. Abnormal temperature nil on 27th and 28th, and 1° warm on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal. Distant lightning on 30th.

Thana—Rain for week at head quarters 58 cents, for season 93 inches 35 cents ; in talukas during week maximum in Shahapur 2 inches 7 cents, minimum in Bassein 10 cents. Reaping of early crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agriculture stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 1 inch 41 cents at Pen, minimum 1 cent at Alibag. Early crops in ear. Crops in good condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri—Rain everywhere, maximum 1·20 inches in Malvan, minimum 4 cents in Rajapur. Reaping of early crops in progress,

Poona—Rain for week at head-quarters 2 inches 73 cents, for season 30 inches 30 cents ; rain during week throughout the district, maximum 3 inches 86 cents in Purandhar and minimum 19 cents in Petha Ambegaon ; rain deficient in Junar and Sirur talukas and Petha Mulshi Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed Bajri crops withering in Junnar, Sirur, Puran dhar and Bhimthadi talukas for want of moisture, Preparations for rabi crops in progress in some talukas. Wild rats are diminishing in Petha Mulshi, Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good,

Ahmednagar.—Rain for week at Nagar 1 inch 77 cents ; in talukas maximum 3 inches 18 cents in Kopargaon, minimum 14 cents in Rahuri ; for season maximum 32 inches 18 cents in Jamkhed, minimum 18 inches 64 cents in Rahuri ; week's rain is highly beneficial to standing crops, but more rain wanted in some places. Sowing of rabi crops in progress, Kharif crops in good condition, Bajri in ear, Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good, Jowari cheaper in Rahuri and dearer in Parner and Nevasa talukas,

Sholapur.—(For week ending 30th September 1893). —Rain for week at Sholapur '88, Barsi '65, Madha 3·57, Karmala 1·42, Pandharpur '31, Sangola '91 and Malsiras '15 inch ; for season maximum 21 inches 28 cents in Barsi, minimum 8 inches 11 cents in Malsiras, Kharif crops are in good condition, Sowing of rabi crops commenced in all talukas, More rain wanted in Sholapur, Barsi, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas, Fodder and grass sufficient, Agricultural stock good, Slight fall in the price of Jowari in Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas,

Satara.—Rain at Satara 32 cents, total 31 inches 49 cents ; in talukas during week maximum 1 inch 97 cents in Tasgaon, minimum 4 cents in Man ; more rain wanted in all talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Seasonable rain throught the district, maximum at Muddebihal 1 inch 78 cents, minimum at Sindgi 53 cents. Standing crops good. Rabi sowing almost completed. Rats decreasing.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 31 cents, total 33 inches 4 cents ; rain throughout districts during week, varying from 5 cents in Chikodi taluka to 1 inch 55 cents in Khanapur taluka ; more rain wanted ; early crops withering in some places. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Bankapur, Hangal and Nargund talukas, varying from 1 inch 15 cents in Ron to two cents in Hubli ; more rain urgently required, especially for the rice crops, which have suffered to a considerable extent The damage done qy rats has materially decreased.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district during week, maximum 2 inches 46 cents at Karwar, minimum 12 cents at Mundgod ; rain for the season at Karwar 105 inches 3 cents. Below gha early crops in ear. Rice harvest commenced in Karwar Standing crops good. Above ghats weeding still continues, but retarded in Mundgod, Yellapur, Haliyal and Supa talukas for want of sufficient rain. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 37 cents, total 25 inches 19 cents. Lands are being prepared for wbet.

Wadhwan.—Rain 0 cents at Wadhwan, more or less in all places except Dhraghadra muli ; more rain wanted. Crops improving. Fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Rain during week 46 cents, total

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same materials, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Boy's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—EDULJEE & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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PUBLIC MEETING.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff to take measures for perpetuating the MEMORY of the late Honourable Mr. JUSTICE TELANG, C.I.E., will be held in the Town Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4-30 P.M.

TO

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

A TELEGRAM to hand this evening reports the further reduction of the Bank of England rate by one half per cent., making it stand at 3 per cent., which might have been expected in view of the recent indications of increasing ease in the London Money Market in the reduction of the market rates of discount on several occasions, and the improvement in the Funds. The London financial message received through Reuter this morning, advised no change in any of the items usually wired; and, from New York the price of Bar Silver is wired as nominal; demand Exchange on London having declined half a cent, to 4·84¾ dollars. Paris quotations, also, come unaltered.

No allotments of Bills or Wire Transfers were made by the Indian Council yesterday. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38s. 6d. c.i.f. for 416 lbs.; and Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed at 35s. 6d., same terms, shipment to Dunkirk, with buyers for April-May shipment.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 15-32d. for October deliveries, and 4 33-64d. for February March. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 14,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 3-16 cent. to 8¼ cents per lb; while January Futures were 21 points higher, at 8·44 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 37,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for the new season to date, and those in the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts	37,000	28,000	43,000
Four days' do.	151,000	129,000	211,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	492,000	530,000	943,000

In sympathy with the improvement in the governing markets for this staple, there was a renewal of demand in our local Cotton market to-day, and a considerable business, on the whole, transpired, the feeling having been steady at an advance of Re. 1 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought, of ready old stuff 800 bales, consisting of 400 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 198-200; 200 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 192; and 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 188; and Westerns, at Rs. 189; and they have contracted for 300 bales of "Good" Bengals, of the new crop, at Rs. 178½; and 200 of "Fully Good," at Rs. 188; all for December-January delivery; while the Mills have taken 1,850 bales from stock, made up of 500 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 191; 300 Jalgaum, at Rs. 184; 200 Palitana, at Rs. 197; 100 each of Joria, at Rs. 195; Dhollera, at Rs. 187; and Nuggur, at Rs. 185; and 50 Kaira Ginned, at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—No further change has taken place in these markets to-day, the former being quiet, with hardly anything doing for export, and the latter steady, with business upon a moderate scale; but prices are quite unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	726	bales.
Wheat	12,723	owts.
Linseed	6,186	"
Rapeseed	5,424	"
Gingelly	2,553	"
Poppyseed	1,048	"
Castorseed	3,064	"
Rice	3,993	"

FREIGHTS.—Two thousand tons of cargo have been booked per Eden Hall (s) to Liverpool, at 17s. 6d. per ton; business has been done for November shipment to Marseilles, at 17s.; and it is reported that some business has been done for November shipment to Antwerp, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

MONEY.—It would appear that the indications of a greater demand for Money in the near future to which we referred at the beginning of the week have meantime become more marked, for the directors of the Bank of Bombay have raised their rates of interest and discount by one per cent. this afternoon, making the minimum stand at 4 per cent., from which it was reduced to three in the middle of August.

EXCHANGE has again ruled very quiet to-day, with rates the same as yesterday, 1s. 3d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. Demand having been quoted for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3¼d. for 1894; but we have heard of little doing either way, and the market closed quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·59½	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 27th Sept. 1893	1,21,19,000
Add—Silver received during the week	.....
	1,21,19,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	3,73,000
	1,17,46,000
Bullion belonging to private Individuals	.....
	1,17,46,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted at last evening's closing rates for Fours; but a firmer feeling set in, and quotations advanced to 105 3-16 for Money, and 104 15-16 for Account, at which they left off. The new 3½ per cent. Loan, after being quoted at 98¼, closed at 98¾

SHARES have shown a shade more life to-day, and in Cotton Mill Scrip we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Morarjji Gokuldas; of Rs. 15 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 10 each in Indian Manufacturing and Soondurdass; of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; and a decline Rs. 35 in Sorab Wool; and Rs. 10 in David, Cotton. Bombay-Burma Trading have further advanced Rs. 10 in the new issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,145 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

FORRIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	12	35 p.m.	20	12
Teheran	5	2	18 p.m.	...	36
Suez	5	3	p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 5th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	15	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	26	...	1
" Madras	...	37	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

10 p.m.	79·3

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 5.

6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	83·3
5 p.m.	83·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KREIS—October 5, at Parli Hill, Bandra, the wife of Heinrich Kreis, of a son.

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

LUTZ—August 27, at Sydney, N. S. W., Albert Crofton, only son of Mr. John Lutz, aged 29 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALPHONSO—September 28, at Madras, the wife of J A Alphonso, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.
FERMIE—September 30, at Calcutta, the wife of Dr Alick Fermie, Civil Surgeon, Gauhatti, Assam, of a son.
HARPER—October 1, at Madras, the wife of R Harper, of a son.
MACDONALD—September 14, at Chuckia, Sewan Sarun, the wife of Somerled, MacDonald, of a son.
RAE—September 17, at Myinuyan, Upper Burma, the wife of H Wallace, Rae, Burma Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LUTZ—September 30, at the General Hospital Calcutta, Mr John Lutz late engraver of H M's Mint, Calcutta, age 61 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893.

THE sharp lesson taught by recent experience has brought home to every millowner and mill manager the absolute necessity of observing and insisting on the strictest economy in every department of the industry. It would be vain to expect that the mere reduction of the wages of operatives would suffice to place the business on a satisfactory footing. The vigilant eye and the firm hand can prevent waste, which goes on unnoticed when all is prosperous, and there is no anxiety about dividends. The uses of adversity may not be as sweet as an easily-earned twenty per cent., but they are better adapted to call forth the qualities on which all prosperity must ultimately rest. Heaven helps those who help themselves, and it is satisfactory to know that already the prospects of the Bombay mill industry, which lately seemed so gloomy, are beginning to brighten. Quite apart from the recent relapse of the rupee to the perilous condition below one and threepence from which the currency legislation in June last was to have raised it permanently, the Eastern exchanges have somewhat improved, and there has been a renewed demand for Bombay yarns in the Chinese market. Stocks in China, which were unduly swollen by over-exports in the first half of the present year, have now been reduced, and the demand is reviving. Long before the closing of the Indian mints in June the Eastern Markets were glutted with the outturn of the Bombay mills. As a means of checking the over-production which was the chief cause of the overstocking of the distant markets, the mills agreed to work short time from the end of April to the end of July—an arrangement which was extended afterwards to near the close of the year. This was the state of things when the dislocation consequent on the fall of silver in July lowered exchange with the silver-using countries, and greatly aggravated the difficulties under which the local mill industry was labouring. It was, however, foreseen that this effect would be temporary. The Bombay mills had been able to supply the markets in the Further East when the rupee had stood at one and sixpence, and even at one and eightpence; it would be against reason to suppose that the trade must come to an end if the rupee rise to one and fourpence. What was required was to cheapen production to meet a resumption of the demand with prices which will enable Bombay yarns to hold their ground against the threatened Japanese and Chinese competition. A good deal has been done in this direction, and full success is regarded by those most qualified to form an opinion as quite within reach. There is another element of hope. Though in the three months which have been passed since the end of June there has been considerable decline in the exports to the overstocked Eastern markets, there has been throughout the year a large increase in exports to Calcutta and other Indian markets and also to Java and the Philippines. The export to Calcutta this year has been 40,000 bales, which shows a satisfactory increase over the 25,000 bales sent to the Hooghly during the corresponding period last year. There has been an increase in the exports to Burma and to Marmagoa. The increase amounted to twenty-two lakhs; which was some consolation under the peculiar circumstances. It is even more satisfactory to know that the Indian markets are still improving. Another reassuring factor of the situation is that the new cotton crop is exceptionally large and of exceptional quality. Cheap and good cotton will contribut every appreciably to cheapen production, which in its turn will enable the mills to supply markets home and foreign at remunerative rates, and do much to restore the equilibrium even before the close of the year.

The inquiry as to whether it is practicable to fix a scale of wages applicable to all the mills in Bombay has shown that such a course is not practicable. The circumstances are not exactly on all fours with those which prevail in a Lancashire manufacturing centre, where all the mills, as a rule, have machinery of the same kind, and the work done by the hands in one mill is precisely similar to that which is done by the hands in the other mills. The diversity of machinery in Bombay is considerable, both in respect of age and character. The newest type of machinery enable hands to do more work and, therefore, to earn more money than is possible when employed on machinery of a different pattern. The number of hands in different departments is not the same in all the mills; but nearly all have this in common, that the number of hands employed is largely in excess of what would be permitted in the well-ordered efficiently controlled Lancashire mills. In the result it has been decided not to endeavour to introduce a common scale, but to approximate to uniformity in the matter of payment, by fixing a maximum and a minimum of wages for each class of worker. Little reduction in the rate of wages will be accomplished by this measure in some of the mills, where the iron necessities of the case have already brought the rate down to the minimum. A more appreciable economy will be sought in restricting the number of superfluous hands. Supernumeraries are an institution—we will not say an abuse—in most mills, and by dispensing with them, and only employing the number of hands really required to do the work, the heavy item of wages will be diminished without inflicting any hardship on the industrious worker, whose services will be retained and whose average earnings at piece-work will not be diminished, but may be even increased if he choose to work up to the maximum. We have obtained some information as to the earnings of mill-hands and the cost of living of that class in Bombay, which has a special interest at the present time. One of the largest mills a short time since found it necessary to increase the number of hands, who were readily recruited up-country by an experienced contractor. The arrangement for their food was made by him; he undertook to provide all that was required in the way of food, for a payment of Rs. 3 per mensem out of the wages of each man. An ordinary room in a chawl can be rented at from one to two rupees per mensem; in such a room a family of four or five live. The average earnings of a man employed at piece-work come to Rs. 14 to Rs. 15; a coolie gets Rs. 9 to Rs. 10. A jobber may earn from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100. The earnings of women as reelers or winders may be put at Rs. 12. A boy gets from 8 to Rs. 10.

An average mill-hand with a family of six—including a younger brother—may thus easily earn Rs. 65 per mensem. It is by no means uncommon for a male mill-hand to have two, and even three wives, one of whom keeps house and cooks the food, while the other or the others, as the case may be, add to the family income. The rent for a family of six would be two rupees and food eighteen. Some of the remaining forty-five rupees would be spent on drink—the taste for which amongst the mill-hands is unfortunately increasing—and some of it on festivals and music. Part of it is invested in jewellery; and some is saved for the farm in the country, which most of them possess or hope to possess. In too many cases the head of the house deems himself entitled to take his ease, while the women and children and younger brothers earn the income which he administers. If there were any desire to add to the monthly earnings by a little extra exertion, or even by steady attendance at work, so as to avoid deductions for absences, the sixty-five rupees could be easily increased to seventy-five or eighty. But they have no ambition to earn more at the cost of greater labour. From their point of view it would be ridiculous to tire themselves by working hard to earn more money, when by taking things easily they obtain more than they actually want. Of course the three rupees for food provides bare necessaries only—sufficient, however, to keep them in health, and give them strength to do their work. The mill-hands are certainly not underfed, as their appearance comparing very favourably with that of the man in the street who works out of doors, abundantly testifies. If they were to spend more money on better food they would doubtless be able to do better work without any difficulty. But they prefer to spend money on luxuries; they will not buy more nutritious food than that to which they have been accustomed. As might be expected under the circumstances, a degree of independence quite foreign to the experience of mill-hands in England, even in these days when the New Unionism flourishes, is enjoyed by the mill-hands in Bombay, who have a considerable balance in hand when all expenses are paid. The rise in the price of coal does not concern workers in this country in the least; or the cost of clothes, which are required for ornament and as a concession to urban prejudice; not as in England as a protection against the inclemency of the weather. Their wants are few, and if their pay be cut for absence or carelessness it does not matter. The average earnings of the family, amounting to six rupees a head, render each member of it independent of the frowns of fortune. They take a day's holiday without leave whenever it suits them. In most mills men are deducted two days' pay for being absent without leave; but that does not disturb them, for they have the earnings of their family to fall back upon. Those who know the mill-hands well have come to the conclusion that improvidence is the note of their character. But in this respect they are perhaps not more open to censure than the working classes in other lands.

MASHONALAND, according to a Johannesburg correspondent, has been the happy hunting ground of the Matabeles for years, and the spoil it has afforded them has been the cattle, women, and children of the more peaceable Mashonas and Makalakas. The raids in which these were captured were Lobengula's principal expedients for keeping his own people, especially his young men in good humour. Women and children are easily carried off as cattle, and the Mashonas are too unwarlike to resist their aggressive neighbours. Until the Chartered Company took over the control of Mashonaland Lobengula had it pretty nearly all his own way. When the Chartered Company became more directly interested in the welfare of the country Lobengula's procedure was considerably curbed, and he lost his temper, just as the local sportsman did when stringent forest regulations were adopted in the Central Provinces. For a couple of years there has been a marked diminution of the sporting raids of the Matabeles, who possessed a character for bravery they did not deserve. The result has been a growing discontent among the younger generation of Matabeles; The Makalakas, imagining that with the British support they could indulge in any pastime they chose with impunity, took to cattle-stealing from the Matabeles. This is how the friction arose which has led to the situation of which we read in this morning's telegrams. The Matabele Chief sent to demand the surrender of certain Makalakas accused of cattle-stealing, and the demand for surrender was met by a negative as polite but as forcible as a Makalaka could manage. The Chartered Company's Officer in charge of Fort Victoria offered to try the persons accused according to law of civilized countries, and punish them in like manner if found guilty. While Lobengula was considering the proposal, Dr. Jamieson, in what way we are not informed, found it necessary to use force for the purpose of reminding the Matabele warriors that they were not at liberty to camp out in the midst of a British settlement. His action has been variously criticised at the Cape, but it is practically agreed, according to the Johannesburg correspondent already quoted, that to have allowed the Matabele under existing circumstances "to bluff the pioneers of civilization, would have been to create a position full of danger to European interests." The pioneers of civilization are the less likely to stand much bluffing seeing that some very fine gold reefs are known to exist in Lobengula's country. The question at issue now—and that which Dr. Jamieson and Lobengula will decide between them—is whether the latter may raid at will through Mashonaland to plunder and punish as he thinks fit. It was not considered probable that any attack would be made on European stations. They would avoid the stations and ravage the land of the Chartered Company at large. Orders were given for defensive operations, the main object of the Company's officers being to keep the line of communications with the Transvaal well protected. It is doubtless hard on the Matabeles to deprive them of their periodical sport, but it is obvious the European settlement could not be properly effected in Mashonaland under such conditions. At Fort Victoria a patrol had been reconnoitring in anticipation of the Matabele advance three weeks before an attack by the Matabele impi was made. According to this morning's telegrams their advance has now assumed such an aspect that Dr. Jamieson has been authorised to assume the offensive and despatch two columns to oppose them. Sir Henry Loch appreciates the necessity of active operations, and will doubtless place the command of the forces opposing the Matabeles in the hands of a military officer.

THE foreign men-of-war lying off Rio de Janeiro have informed the rebels, Reuter reports, that they will forcibly prevent any further bombardment of the city, which has now been subject to periodical bombardments for a month past. Two or three days ago the foreign war-ships offered to mediate, but the rebels would have none of their mediation; so there is a probability they will receive their powder and shot instead. Women and children have been killed, and great damage had been done to the city seven days ago. When the insurrection broke out the army and all civilian officers remained loyal to President Peixoto. The artillery garrisoning the fortress of Santa Cruz, which commands the Rio de Janeiro harbour, was ordered to fire upon the rebel ships as soon as ever they came, within range. Admiral De Mello commanded the revolutionary squadron, and directly he came within bombarding distance commenced operations. This was a month ago, and even then the foreign admirals, acting on the initiative of the French commander, expressed their determination to prevent the bombardment. But Admiral De Mello gave them due warning that he proposed to bombard the city and he did it, the foreign admirals and their gun-boats followed by the merchantmen in the harbour steaming to a safe distance. What induced the foreign admirals to change their minds we are not told, but it is enough to learn that they betook themselves to the more peaceful work of warning approaching merchantmen against entering the port. At first the warships suffered a heavy defeat in their attempts to effect a landing. Their tactics were, to pave the way by a heavy cannonade and then put off strong landing parties in boats. But large military forces had been drafted into the town, and with the aid of machine-guns succeeded in repulsing the efforts of the rebels. Later, however, the garrisons of several forts round the harbour forsook Peixoto and joined the rebels. Thereafter the bombardment was proceeded with more vigorously than before. The long continuance of the destruction and bloodshed apparently led to the threat by the foreign war vessels. But it must be remembered they barked before but did not bite.

IT is officially notified that Government will assemble at Mahableshwar on Monday, the 16th instant.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to four per centum per annum.

IN our article yesterday referring to the proposals for opening up the eastern side of the Island of Bombay a typographical error substituted fifteen for fifty feet as the width of the overbridge at Wadi Bunder. The road which the Port Trust is constructing from the southern boundary of the Mazagon Estate to the Kala Chowki is sixty feet wide and a mile and a quarter in length.

MR. A. W. SHEPPARD is appointed Assistant Engineer, First Grade, permanent rank.

MAJOR E. C. SPILSBURY, R. E., Executive Engineer, Second Grade, is allowed furlough to the Australian Colonies for two years.

MR. H. WOODWARD on return from leave will act as Political Agent, Cambay.

DR. A. D. POLLEN, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, has been allowed four months' and twenty days' extension of leave.

CAPTAIN C. E. MARDALL will be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

THE following officers of the Traffic Department are promoted from class II. grade 4, to class II grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways:—Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, and Mr. N. G. Priestley.

MR. C. A. TURNER, barrister-at-law, Official Assignee, has had his leave extended.

THE Small Causes Court will be closed from the 16th instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive, on account of the October Vacation. The Court will again be closed for the Devalee holidays from the 7th of next month until the 10th idem.

COLONEL J. BIDDULPH, Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived here yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad mail and is putting up in the Sirdars' Buildings at the Apollo Bunder. He stays in Bombay for four or five days and then returns to Baroda.

THE following appointments have been made, vice Dr. T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S., C.I.E., retired:—Mr. S. Cooke, M.A., to be Principal, College of Science, Poona. Mr. E. Giles, M.A., to be First Grade Officer, Educational Department, vice Dr. Cooke, Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., to be Second Grade Officer, Educational Department, vice Mr. Giles. Mr. A. Barrett, B.A., to be Third Grade Officer, Educational Department, vice Mr. Hathornthwaite.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. MANSER, M.D., First Physician, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 3, was 470, giving a death-rate of 27·01 per annum per thousand as against 31·89 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·44 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 80 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 78, phthisis; 4, measles; 3, cholera; 53, diseases of the nervous system; 67, affections of the respiratory organs; 22, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 43, still-born; 40, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 18; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 213; Hindu outcaste, 39; Musalman, 118; Parsee, 26; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; Chinese, 1; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 363 as against 353 the corresponding period of last year, and 350 the average over the past five years.

MODERN experience of the treatment of the insane has abundantly proved that gentle methods—even apart from the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS IN MASHONALAND.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 4.

Latest advices from Mashonaland state that, owing to the advance of the Matabeles, Doctor Jamieson is assuming the offensive and despatching two columns to oppose them.

TOM MANN, THE LABOUR LEADER.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Mr. Tom Mann, the Labour leader, will take orders in the Anglican Church at Christmas.

BISMARCK'S CONDITION.

Latest advices respecting Prince Bismarck's health state that he is extremely enfeebled and unable to leave Kissengen.

THE MOORISH INSURRECTION.

Three thousand Spanish troops are being despatched to Melilla to assist in the suppression of the Moorish insurrection there.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

A tidal wave followed by a cyclone has taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, causing fearful devastation along the coast and a loss of two thousand lives.

AMERICAN COAL FOR ENGLAND.

In consequence of the miners' strikes America is now exporting coal to England.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. LADY HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

H. E. Lady Harris, with the Hon. George St. Vincent Harris and accompanied by Miss Shuttleworth, left Poona by the 7-30 train for Wathar this morning, Risaldar Saidulla Khan, A.-D.-C., being in attendance. Her Ladyship proceeds from Wathar to Panchgani by carriage this evening. There was a goodly attendance on the platform to witness her Excellency's departure, including H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Captain J. Fowle, A.-D.-C., Captain E. H. Cox, A.-D.-C., Captain Gott, Captain Mercer, Captain Leckie, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mirza Abbas Ali Khan, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. Cocks, chief steward, Government House, and a number of others. After bidding good-bye to those present, her Ladyship entered the Governor's special carriage and the train soon steamed off, amid the farewells of the party.

H. E. the Governor presides at the cricket dinner to be held at the Gymkhana this evening, and proceeds to Bombay to-morrow morning to be present at the meeting to raise a memorial to the late Mr. Justice Telang.

POONA REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

There was a large attendance at the regatta this afternoon. H. E. the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, and Mr. Fleet were among the spectators. One extra race left over from the previous meeting "Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pairs" was rowed in addition, taking place in the dark. The last race was also rowed under similar conditions.

Three crews entered for the "Challenge Fours," only two competing, Bombay and Poona. The latter won nearly by two lengths.

Mr. Deas won the "Junior Sculls," second race, in good style, by two lengths.

In the "Scratch Fours," the third race, only two crews competed, and was won by Miss E. Shuttleworth's boat, defeating Miss Parson's boat by two lengths, the winning team comprised of Messrs. Wylde Browne, Babington, Fenn, and Trent. Miss Parson's crew were Messrs. Hill, Peile, Chapman, and Cumberlege.

In the "Service Fours," the Royal Engineers defeated the Lancashire Fusiliers by a dozen lengths. The Engineers had taken their position outside the station, but succeeded in getting the Lancashire water in a short time, and were never headed.

In the "Ladies and Gentlemen's Doubles," Miss Mackenzie Walpole with Miss Shuttleworth as cox, beat Miss Pottinger and Mr. Thomas after a close finish by half-a-length.

The last race was rowed in pitch dark, Mr. Bond won by about half-a-length.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

It is rumoured that the Director-General of Telegraphs contemplates an administrative change, whereby telegraph-masters of first and second grades will in all matters, when in charge of offices, communicate direct with the divisional superintendents instead of as before through sub-assistant superintendents.

The number of new telegraph offices opened since April 1, 1893, is seventy-two, but further progress in this direction during 1893 and 1894 is likely to be checked for want of funds.

Mr. J. Bevan, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay, has been granted three months' privilege leave; Mr. A. Ford will officiate during his absence.

The line between India and Siam has been seriously damaged by cyclonic storms on the Siamese side of the frontier, and from the nature of the damage it is feared that all communications will remain interrupted for some considerable time.

The telegraph wire cut by the Chins a short time ago has been renovated without difficulty.

NO CHOLERA IN THE BENGAL ARMY.

No case of cholera occurred in the Bengal Army during September.

MILITARY RELIEF.

The Government have approved of No. 3 Company Madras Sappers proceeding to Burma this month to relieve No. 1 Company pontoon section. The Bengal Sappers will take part in the last phase of the Rawal Pindi manœuvres in December.

RIFLES ON TROOPSHIP.

The 100 Martini-Henry rifles maintained on board of each troopship for use by the men without arms in case of emergency are being replaced by the Lee Metford.

RATIONS TO WIVES AND CHILDREN OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The Government have decided that in future the half ration to wives and quarter ration to children of British soldiers should be issued at all rest camps and depots throughout India, both permanent and temporary.

MILITARY DRAFTS FOR BOMBAY.

Several small artillery drafts arrived at Bombay in the troopship Crocodile on the 18th instant.

TRANSFERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers have been sanctioned amongst the Deputy Examiners of the Public Works Department:—Mr. Shock from the Punjab to Bengal; Mr. Durant from Bengal to the Telegraph Department; and Mr. Dover from the Telegraphs to the Adjutant General's Department; Mr. Wood, has been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Public Works Department during Mr. Walker's absence.

THE KABUL MISSION.

INTERVIEW WITH THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Sir Mortimer Durand and Staff met with a most brilliant reception from the Amir.

The Mission will probably leave Kabul on the 12th instant.

It is expected that Sir Mortimer Durand will reach Simla on the 28th instant.

The following official information has been received of the Kabul Mission:—About four miles from Butkhak the Mission was met by 100 sabres of the Kandahar Shahi Cavalry on the parade-ground at Kabul. About one thousand Infantry were drawn up. They presented arms, the Band playing the National Anthem, and the Artillery firing a salute of twenty-one guns. The hospitality shown was more liberal than ever.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

The *Pioneer's* Kabul correspondent wires as follows, under date the 2nd instant, to that journal:—"This morning the Mission marched at a quarter to seven, no intimation having been given as to the nature of the road to be expected. The road led straight across a well-cultivated plain to the Lugar river, which at five miles was crossed by a Bagrami masonary bridge. Before reaching the bridge a body of cavalry were seen drawn up on the left with trumpets and kettledrums, who saluted as Sir Mortimer approached. These were the Shahi Risala, or the Amir's special body-guard, composed of the sons of Khans and of the better classes. They have each a syce for his horse and other special privileges. They were well dressed in dark brown with red facings with small caps, trimmed with Astrakhan, and were well-mounted and turned out. General Ghulam Haidar ordered them to follow immediately behind the Mission as an special escort. About a mile beyond the Bagrami bridge we were surprised to see five carriages standing by the side of the road, which General Ghulam Haidar informed Sir M. Durand that they had been especially sent by the Amir for his use. The carriages consisted of four nearly new and well-appointed barouches and one victoria, and were the Amir's private carriages. They could not have been improved upon appearing to be of the best English manufacture. Sir Mortimer Durand and General Ghulam Haidar dismounted and entered the Amir's own carriage, attended by Lieutenant Manners-Smith. Colonel Elles, Dr. Fenn, and Mr. Pyne, followed in a second carriage, Captain Mcmahon, Messrs. Donald and Clark, in the third, the British Agent, Mahomed Afzul Khan, Ibrahim Khan, and Abdul Rahim, Khan Bahadurs, in the fourth, and Afghan officials in the fifth. In another mile, we crossed a depression in Siah Sang, the heights of which had heretofore shut out Kabul. From the top of the rise the city lay before us almost hidden by trees. Bala Hissar, now almost entirely dismantled, stretched up to the face of the hill to the left of the old walls, from which ran up to the top of Sher Darwaza, a height of 1,000 feet above the Siah Sang heights. We passed the fort on its north-west extremity, under which are the Sappers barracks. Just beyond the troops were seen drawn up on a big parade-ground. The road up to now had led straight to the Lahore Gate of the city, but here we turned sharp to the right so as to skirt round the city, bringing us along the front parade-ground, on which troops were drawn up facing the road. The parade-ground is a fine grass plain, as smooth as a polo ground. On this four battalions of infantry were drawn up in a line contiguous to quarter columns. On the right was a battalion in blue, the next one in red, then a band and a third battalion in yellow, and a fourth in blue. In the right corner of the parade-ground was the Amir's artillery park, containing heavy field and mountain screw guns, made in the workshops. The guns were drawn up facing along, the infantry line, and in front of it, as Sir Mortimer's carriage approached the centre line, which was some 200 yards from the road a general salute was given, the Band playing "God Save the Queen, and at the same time a salute of twenty-one guns was commenced. The general effect with the green background of willow and poplar trees was very fine. The city lay on the left of our route, lying along good roads, fringed with willow trees of considerable size, as they had not been pollarded. A mile further and we crossed the Kabul river by a masonry bridge. There is at present very little water in the river, it being carried off for irrigation from the bridge to the Sherpur Cantonment under the Bemara heights, and could be scarcely distinguished through the screen of poplars and other trees, which thickly surrounds it to our left. The front top of the Amir's chief palace, called the Ark or Citadel, with its dome of French grey, was seen over trees, in front of which a line of barracks extended for half-a-mile. These are used for the Amir's special guards; half a mile from the bridge a broad road leading to Sherpur with its fringes of trees turned sharp to the right of our route. A continuation of this turned sharp to the left down a broad street, 50 feet wide and shaded by fine grown willow trees. On the right lay the Amir's palace gardens with neat iron palings, admitting of a view of the interior; on our left lay the barracks above mentioned. After a quarter mile of garden the high wall of the Amir's palace commences, but a peep through the garden showed a fortified enclosure with a high wall and a deep moat flanked by projecting in semi-circular bastions. The palace itself is contained within this fortification, and nothing of it is visible except the dome. At various points along the route guards of twenty to forty men were posted, who presented arms as we passed. A large number of people were collected near the parade-ground, and again near the Amir's palace at the end of the palace enclosure is the palace Bazar, forming the corner of the city. Here and there were large numbers of spectators. At this corner our route turned sharp; right on our right were Government offices, which are built along one side of the palace enclosure, but outside the fortified ark entrances are through the main gate. The Amir has thus his secretaries close at hand. After a quarter of a mile we turned sharp to the left again towards the Deh Mazang Gorge between Asmai and Sher Derwaza height. Passing through native bazaars, on our left being Chandaul, the Zizilbash, or Sheah quarter of the city. On the right lay Deh-i-Afghanan, a large suburb. Here we again reached the Kabul river, passing the sluice by which the palace moat is filled, when required the river is crossed. Just before entering the Deh Mazang gap by the masonery bridge one here sees rising in a middle of the gap tall masonry chimneys of Mr. Pyne's Workshops which lie right in the gap. In the front is a fine vineyard belonging to the Amir. The workshops are surrounded by a high wall, all along the inside of which are houses for workmen. The Kabul river has been here bunded with stone walls to prevent any damage being done by the floods. The view while passing through the gorge is very fine. On the right and left rise Asmai and Sher Darwaza heights somewhat broken. The defensive walls were built in olden times running up the spurs from the gap to the tops and culminating in newer forts over 1,000 feet. Above these the heights are most rugged and are very steep towards the gap. In the front opens the very fertile Chardeh valley, now thickly covered with crops. Fruit trees round the villages almost entirely conceal them from view. The valley is now a beautiful one, and the Amir must have done much to encourage tree-planting in late years. The willows and poplars are very much grown in the former for charcoal, and the latter for building purposes. The workshops are about to be enlarged by an addition of a paper mill, and the first piece of railway in Afghanistan is about to be laid from the workshops to some marble quarries, about ten miles out of Kabul. This will nearly follow the route we came, and then down Sherpur Road, and through the Cantonment the roadway is almost completed, and part of the line is actually laid up. After passing the gap we turned sharp from the base of Sher Darwaza to the left through a shaded road with villages and bazaars along it. Baber's tomb is shortly passed lying on the left enclosure; it runs partly up the hill, and it is surrounded by a mud wall 25 feet high. Nothing can be seen of the interior. It contains one of the Amir's palaces in addition to the tomb, and is now the residence of Sardar Habibulla, the Amir's eldest son; it contains a very fine old garden. Near the gate an infantry detachment lay in tents, and shortly afterwards a regiment of lancers was seen encamped. On the right side of the road detachments of troops continued to be met with along the route, and at Baber's tomb they all presented arms as the envoy passed. A drive of three miles from Deh Mazang gap brought us to our intended residence at Indaki. As we approached it could be seen standing high on a small detached hill at the foot of Takht-i-Shah, the prolongation of Sher Darwaza heights. It is oval in shape, with light showing right through it. It is surrounded by good gardens, part of which as well as the house are new. The house was built for Sirdar Habibulla Khan, and is more a summer residence than a palace. A sharp bit of hill led up to the gate, at the foot of which guards-of-honour in red and brown were drawn up with bagpipes, and these presented arms. Sir Mortimer alighted at the gate, and was conducted in by General Ghulam Haidar and was received by numerous officials and servants. The house stands about 100 feet above the general level of the Chardeh valley, and has a magnificent view over it. It stands about 30 feet above the level of the garden. At the entrance from the side of Takht-i-Shah and on one side looking over the valley the ground falls more steeply. The garden is terraced, and part of it consists of an old orchard. The main building abovementioned consists of a large oval at one end, to which a bed-room has been walled off overlooking the Chardeh valley. The remainder of the oval forms the reception room with a charming look-out by large windows over a thickly wooded valley. Sir M. Durand occupied the smaller room, and the latter answered for the Mess. Both the rooms are richly furnished, on one side of the entrance is another building with a suite of four rooms occupied by Colonel Elles, Dr. Fenn Capt. McMahon, and Lieut. Manners-Smith. They are finely carpeted and open on to the garden. On the left entrance is a Turkish bath. In the garden is a futher suite of rooms in two terraces, the upper will contain officers and their subordinates and the lower terrace has three excellent rooms allotted to messes. A large open baradari with fountain in the centre ann a long row of servants' houses along one wall facing outwards will accommodate the followers camp, with animals. On our arrival the presentation of trays of sweetmeats one hundred in number, each three or four feet long two feet broad were found arranged round the entrance to the house covered with cloth and some of them with various coloured velvets worked in gold, some with the more familiar bu t handsome "kinkob," and others with muslin. General Ghulam Haidar, conducted Sir Mortimer over a house, and satisfying himself that accommodation was sufficient took his leave. Sir Mortimer took the opportunity of thanking him heartily for all he had done for the comfort of the Mission on its journey, and asked him if he should see the Amir to thank him for the splendid reception the Mission had received and the arrangements for its residence whilst in Kabul. Presentation bags of new Kabul coinage also accompanied the large array of trays, sweets and fruit. About 1¼ mile off to the west can be seen the Amir's present residence, hidden away in trees, through which the white tents of his personal escort are visible; it is near the village of Hashim Khan, at the foot of a high range of hills forming a southern boundary to Chardeh valley, and looking towards Deh Mazang. The gap close to us is a large village of Indaki, thickly surrounded by orchards forming a pleasing contrast to the bare rugged hills behind. To sum up our reception in Kabul could not possibly have shown greater desire on the Amir's part to honour Sir M. Durand as her Majesty's representative deputed by the Indian Government. A large number of troops were on parade. A royal salute fired by the Artillery and bodies of troops all along the route at intervals, all testify the desire publicly to give the Mission the best possible reception. Sending his own carriages for Sir M. Durand's use, and the allotment of one of his private residences, together with all care shown in the detailed comfort of the Mission, testify to the Amir's private good-will and personal interest in everything concerning the members' comfort. The drive took us about an hour and a-quarter, the distance covered being eight or nine miles, and we reached Indaki shortly after ten o'clock. The road was good and watered throughout from near, where the carriages were met, saving the Mission much inconvenience from dust. The horses went at a trot the whole way, which prevented much close observation of the route and the country passed through.

THE EAST-COAST RAILWAY.

The Southern Section of the East-Coast Railway is now being worked satisfactorily as far north as Vizianagram, the traffic being far larger than was expected.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Tucker, who arrives in India by the next mail, will take up the appointment of First Assistan, Resident of Hyderabad, displacing Mr. Bosanquet who will remain about a month as Second Assistant before going to Abu as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

Mr. J. L. Pike, officiating Collector, Fategarh, on vacating that appointment, goes to Allahabad for the cold weather as Joint Magistrate, consequently Mr. J. Hope Simpson, at present Acting Collector, Jaunpur, instead of returning to Allahabad District, will take charge of the Kirwi Sub-division.

THE CASE OF ELAHI BUKSH *VS.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The case of Elahi Buksh *vs.* the Secretary of State for Rs. 2,70,000, which has been dismissed by Mr. Field, District Judge, Simla, with costs, will be appealed in the Chief Court of the Punjab, and will ultimately be disposed of by the Privy Council, no matter which side wins in the appeal to the Chief Court.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Avoca arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Oct. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 4.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 5.

French mail steamer Caledonian, from Suez, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, Oct. 5.

H. M. S. Redbreast, from Colombo, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
5½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5-8
Bar Silver	33 7-8

MILITARY NEWS.

Capt F. G. Heaven, B. B. and C. I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the Unattached List.

Lieut. M. R. Hunter, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, has been garanted leave for one year,

Lieut.-Col. M. James, Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave for six months and nine days.

Capt. W. J. R. Wickham, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Fourth Class, has been granted leave for one year.

Lieut. Henry O'Connor, having left India, is struck off the strength of the Corps, with effect from the 3rd Sept., 1893.

Captain H. S. Styan, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles has been transferred to the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corp with the rank of Captain, vice Dunsterville, promoted.

The undermentioned Officer has been promoted to the half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy:—Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Curtis, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Secretary of State for India has taken steps to bring the establishment of gazetted officers of the Telegraph Department to something akin to full strength. Last month two of the apprentices recruited from the Rurki College were promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent and five temporary officers—Messrs. Gunter, Mackenzie, Oliver, Shields and Williams—are coming out in the P. and O. s. s. Khedive, due in Calcutta about the 20th inst. From the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, three officers—Messrs. Overton, Pike and Thompson—have been appointed this year, and with this accession of strength there should be no longer any difficulty as regards the grant of leave.

The Lahore City Police, on the afternoon of the 29th, succeeded in capturing a Pathan coiner. He had the appearance of a respectable merchant, and went into the city and seemed very lavish with his money. The Police had suspicions, and he was accordingly closely watched; and when he went to a shop and made some purchases the coins were immediately seized and taken to a shroff, who pronounced them false and counterfeit; whereupon the man was arrested. On his person being searched, a number of instruments were found. The case is still under investigation.

Up till a late date the garrison at Soochow were armed with firearms of ancient pattern and native manufacture, and the venerable gingal had as much to say in military matters there as it had when the "Foreign devils" first taught the proud warriors of the Middle Kingdom the superiority of Western firearms. Latterly, however, the Governor of that ancient city has wakened up to the fact that the flintlock and gingal, which required two men to fire it off, were slightly behind the times, and after much heart-burning and prayers to "joss" of "old custom" he determined to arm his braves with some more modern weapon. A lot of cheap Belgian and German guns have accordingly been brought up to Shanghai in the gunboat Changyeum and are now being forwarded to Soochow in native boats.

There can be no doubt that monetary scarcity is becoming apparent in the bazaars, where the loan rate is said to have risen to eight per cent. It is also rumoured that several banks are feeling the pressure, and that the refusal to tender for Council Bills at 1s. 3d. cannot much longer be persisted in. It is not believed, however, that any tenders will be made to-morrow, as it is rightly argued that Bills can be obtained at 1s. 3d. whenever required, and that to tender at a lower rate would be either useless, or, if allotments were made, unprofitable, for panic would immediately supervene on this last indication of Whitehall irresolution.

The *Celestial Empire* describes a dinner given lately in Shanghai that was certainly novel in its conception, and distinctly unique and pretty as regards the table decorations. It was a dinner given in payment of a wager lost at lawn-tennis, and the hostess determined to make it appropriate to the game—in fact, as she called it, a "tennis dinner." The table was laid out with a miniature tennis-court marked on it, the lines being indicated by red silk ribbons pinned to the cloth, while across the middle of the table a most realistic but diminutive net of white silk was stretched between two polished walnut posts, supported by white silk cords, above one of which waved a white flag bearing the number of the Country Club coura in which the eventful game had been fought. A Lilliputian umpire's stand stood on one side, supported on the other by a correspondingly diminutive blackboard, the latter showing the numbers and appropriations of the various courts (written in chalk), from which it was to be noted that eight out of the twelve courts had been reserved for croquet,—a covert satire directed at the recently manifested predilection of many of the Country Clubite, and an allusion highly appreciated by the guests, all of whom, it is hardly necessary to state, were enthusiastic supporters of tennis. A red silk bag, containing miniature tennis-balls, lay near the net, while a narrow ribbon suspended from four little posts enclosed the whole in a manner similar to which match courts are roped off. The menu-cards were ornamented with tennis designs, while the guest-cards all bore appropriate tennis expressions, one redoubtable player's bearing "Five all, vantage-all," and that of the lucky winner of the wager, "Game and set," while the card inscribed with the name of a legal luminary was seen to read "Wrong court."

With regard to the proposals of the Bengal Cavalry Lines' Committee the *Pioneer* trusts that the Government of India in the Financial Department will see their way to accept the scheme which provides for the settlement of the question straight away. The provision of some seven lakhs of rupees may seem a difficult matter with a low exchequer, but it should be remembered that the money will be lent at 4 per cent. interest, so that the transaction really becomes one merely of business. Is that rate good enough for Government to accept? There can only be one answer, for they can borrow freely at 3½, and seven lakhs, after all, is not a great sum. Besides no risk whatever is incurred, for it is arranged that the amount shall be repaid in the course of eighteen years. It is not as if a present were being made for some specific purpose: the Cavalry simply require the sum for the building of suitable lines, and once these are completed their maintenance will not be a charge on the Government. It is admitted that the lines are wanted, and it will be truer economy in the end to launch out into expenditure now than to maintain the old system, which has been so fruitful of disputes between regiments when the annual reliefs have been carried out. The Financial Department will, we hope, look at the proposals made from the strictly business point of view. If they do this, they cannot fail to give the loan, and they will have no reason to regret the transaction, as the interest will be absolutely guaranteed.

The *Englishman* announces with deep regret the death, at Darjiling, of Dr. Coull Mackenzie. For many years Dr. Mackenzie was head of the Campbell Hospital, and he has for a considerable time past been Police Surgeon of Calcutta. His loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends, for he was not only one of the oldest residents of Calcutta, but one of the most respected and most deservedly popular.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 23rd September were 214 against 216 and 242 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 11. There were 3 deaths from cholera, against 5 and 10 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowl-complaints amounted to 88 and 22 respectively, against 87 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·9 per mille per annum, against 24·7 the mean of the last five years.

A flattering proof of the widespreading fame throughout the world of the works of the late Poet Laureate was lately given at Milan. A discussion had arisen amongst the learned societies of that city concerning the number of students of English literature capable of reading and translating the great English poet into elegant Italian. In order to arrive at a solution of the question, a leading Milanese journal, *Coriere della Sera*, offered a prize for the best translation of four lines from Tennyson's "Princess." The prize was not to be given in money, but to take the shape of a pair of beautiful Japanese vases, which were on exhibition for some time at the office of the journal. The number of competitors was no less than 720. The prize was awarded to Ghislandoni, the oldest poet in the country, who had earned a meagre attenuated poetical fame by furnishing the libretti for Verdi's operas. Poor Ghislandoni, for whom a great public triumph had been prepared, and a gala reception to the Scala in his honour, lived but a short time, however, after the attainment of his success. Overcome by the unwonted enthusiasm his poetic illustration of Tennyson had produced, he sank under the weight of the responsibility of his long-retarded fame, and died with his gaze fixed in admiration and delight upon the two Japanese vases which had been placed by his bedside on the very day of the award.

TO-DAY'S MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

His Excellency Lord Harris arrives in Bombay, from Poona, this morning, to preside at the meeting to be held in the Town Hall, in the afternoon, for the purpose of giving expression to the universal feeling of regret entertained at the loss sustained in the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, and to take measures for perpetuating his memory in a suitable manner. According to the programme of proceedings prepared for the meeting, it will be proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and seconded by Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas, that his Excellency the Governor be asked to take the chair. It will be next proposed by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and supported by Mr. R. M. Sayani "that this meeting desires to place on record its sense of the great loss which this Presidency has sustained by the death of the late Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang, C.I.E., and resolves that an expression of its sympathy be communicated to the bereaved family. It will then be proposed by the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. M. G. Ranade, "that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Justice Telang as a citizen, a scholar, a friend of education, a Judge of the High Court, and, lastly, as Vice-Chancellor of the University." It will next be proposed by Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite, and seconded by Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar, "that certain gentlemen (to be named) be asked to form themselves into a general committee to collect subscriptions for the above subject and to determine the purpose to which they are to be applied. That the committee be authorised to add to their numbers, and that the following gentlemen be appointed honorary secretaries:—Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Hurkissondas Nurrotamdas, Dinsha Eduljee Wacha, and N. G. Chandavarkar; Mr. Hurkissondas Nurrotamdas to be also honorary treasurer." It will be proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, "that thanks be voted to the Sheriff for convening the meeting." In conclusion, it will be proposed by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, and seconded by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, "that the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to his Excellency the Governor for presiding at it."

SPORT AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 3.

There has been a fair amount of cricket here during the last month, and some interesting matches have been played. The Deccan College Eleven came to play their return match with the local Rajaram College. Though the latter led on the first innings, Messrs. Modak and Kuber of the Poona College got well set in their second innings, and won the match easily. Next day a team of past and present Deccanians tried conclusions with a Kolhapur eleven. This proved essentially bowlers' match. Kolhapur made 27 and 28, Poona 2 and 18, the latter thus losing the match.

On Thursday last we were visited by a team from Satara, consisting of five Sahibs and six High School students. On that afternoon Dr. Hill and Mr. Down (Satara) played Messrs. Fraser and Morewether (Kolhapur) at tennis. The latter won by 3 sets to 1 (6-3, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4.) On Friday morning began the cricket match. The local Eleven consisted of four Sahibs, two men of the Kolhapur Infantry, one student of the College, and four ex-students. Kolhapur began very fairly, making exactly a century. They then dismissed the Satara Eleven for 40, Mr. Sardesai taking 8 wickets for 16 runs. The Kolhapur second innings, which was completed on Saturday morning for 98, left Satara 159 to win. But unfortunately Mr. Down, a safe and strong bat, was unwell, and in spite of a good score of 50 by Dr. Hill, they finished off 50 runs behind, and Kolhapur secured a well-earned victory, just in time, for a quarter-of-an-hour afterwards a violent storm came on, which would have stopped all play. H. H. the Maharaja, who takes great interest in cricket, and had this year got together a palace team, hospitably entertained all the cricketers, European and Native, to sumptuous tiffins each day. An enthusiastic crowd watched the game, and eagerly applauded at every phase of the match.

After cricket on Friday Messrs. Down and R. E. Candy for Satara met Messrs. Fraser and Shannon at badminton. This was a most exciting match, and the play good all round. When the games were two all, and in the fifth game Satara was leading at 12-7, it looked as if they must win, but the Kolhapur champions pulled themselves together, and secured the match. At 10 p. m., all gathered at the palace to see the billiard match on his Highness's table. This was won easily by Kolhapur, Col. Hunter and Mr. Morewether defeating Dr. Hill and Mr. Down, (250-130). After the match all sat down to supper in the handsome durbar hall. Mr. R. E. Candy, in a neat speech acknowledged the courteous hospitality of the Maharaja. On Saturday morning Mr. C. H. Candy (Kolhapur) met Mr. Down on the golf links. They only went the short round of nine holes: Mr. Candy securing the first five holes and the ninth, Mr. Down the sixth and eighth, and the seventh was halved. Kolhapur thus scored four holes and the match. While I am on the golf links I may mention that lately the Kolhapur ladies played a handicap round for a pretty sugar basin and cream jug presented by H. H. the Maharaja. Six ladies entered and the three who came out best were:—

Miss Spence	70—10, nett score 6), (prize)	
Mrs. Fraser	72—5,	67
Miss Sinclair	69, scotch	69

The Satara representatives all had to be off by the evening train on Saturday. We certainly crowded a good deal of varied and interesting play into their short visit. The thanks of the station are due to Mr. and Mrs. Fraser for all the trouble they took to make this "semi-week" an enjoyable success.

The following is the score of the cricket match:—

KOLHAPUR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Panditrao, c K Joshi, b Dravid	10	run out	1
Sirdesai, c Dr Hill, b Dravid	1	b Sail	4
Patwardhan, l-b-w b Dravid	4	c H C Hill, b Dravid	3
Modak, c Dr Hill, b Dravid	26	b Dravid	18
Abdul Karim, c Down, b Pottinger	9	b Dravid	36
Pitre, st Dr Hill, b Dravid	17	c and b H C Hill	17
Merewether, b H C Hill	3	b Dravid	2
Fraser, b Dravid	3	b H C Hill	0
Col Hunter, b H C Hill	0	not out	0
C H Candy, not out	2	b Dravid	0
Mohideen, run out	0	b Dravid	3
Extras	14	Extras	8
Total	100	Total	98

SATARA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Sail, c Merewether, b Sirdesai	2	b Panditrao	20
Dr Hill, b Sirdesai	0	b Sirdesai	50
Pottinger, c Candy, b Sirdesai	4	st Modak, b Sirdesai	15
Down, c and b Sirdesai	21	b Panditrao	1
H C Hill, c Modak, b Sirdesai	0	c Merewether, b Panditrao	0
R E Candy, b Sirdesai	2	not out	3
K Joshi, run out	1	run out	0
H Joshi, b Mohideen	0	st Modak, b Sirdesai	3
Pingli, st Modak, b Sirdesai	2	b Panditrao	0
Tali, b Sirdesai	4	b Sirdesai	7
Dravid, not out	1	c Abdul, b Sirdesai	2
Extras	3	Extras	7
Total	40	Total	108

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

An amateur theatrical performance, under the governing body of the Cathedral High School, was given in the Novelty Theatre last night, before a large audience. The pieces essayed were "Never Reckon your Chickens," and "Everybody's Friend." Both pieces were smartly portrayed, and the effort was a decided success. A further notice will be given in our next issue.

MADRAS AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to state for the information of intending exhibitors at our coming show (1) that all pictures should be addressed to the care of the honorary secretary, Amateur Photographic Society of Madras, Royapuram, Madras; (2) that no forms of entry are required, but a list of titles for catalogue should reach me by the 20th November. The list should also state the particular prizes for which the pictures are competing.—Yours, &c.,

FRED. DUNSTERVILLE,
Hon. Secretary.

Royapuram, Sept. 29.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

[FOURTH DAY.]

Another sitting of the Opium Commission was held on the 14th ult at Westminster, Lord Brassey presiding, and the other members present being Sir James Lyall, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Sir William Roberts, and Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P. The first witness was

Sir John Strachey, a member of the Indian Council. Asked as to his view on the general question of the effect of the use of opium upon the people of India and China, the witness read extracts from a paper read by Mr. Batten on the subject before the Society of Arts, and said that these views he entirely endorsed. The conclusion he had come to as the result of a life's experience was that the use of opium in moderation did not only cause none of the miseries that had been described, but, so far from being harmful, was actually beneficial. Certain classes of the people of India had consumed opium from times immemorial, but these classes comprised so small a proportion of the total population that so far as India was concerned there was really no opium question at all. It had been said that the use of the drug was spreading in India and was encouraged by the policy of the British Government. That was not true. The population of India had largly incrased during the British occupation, while the consumption of opium had actually diminished, and was certainly smaller now than it was ten years ago. This had been the effect of the policy of the Indian Government, which by constantly increasing the Excise duties had reduced the consumption in India to a minium. The danger was that they might go too far in that direction. By making opium too dear they would encourage smuggling, which was a small matter, but they might also drive the people of India to the use of cheaper and far more noxious drugs which were growing at their very doors. As to the effect of the use of opium upon the physical development of the people, he might point out that the drug was used most extensively by Rajputanas and the Sikhs, and these were without exception the finest, strongest, and most handsome races of India—the very flower of our army, and among the very finest races of the whole earth. People talked glibly about suppressing the growth and consumption of opium. He trusted that he would never see the day when the attempt was made to deprive the Sikhs and the Rajputanas, he would not say of a luxury, but of an innocent and beneficial necessary of life. A great authority on Indian matters had said that such a law could not be enforced in British India except by arms and by bloodshed, and in this matter States it could not be enforced at all. And yet the number of people using the drug constituted an insignificant proportion of the total population of [illegible]. With regard to China, there was no greater delusion than the supposition that China was dependent upon India for its opium supply. If no opium were exported from India, it would not make the slightest difference in the consumption in China. In China Indian opium was the luxury of the rich. A single province of China produced more opium than was produced in the whole of India. Whole provinces were covered with the poppy, and the cultivation went on increasing without any interference on the part of the Chinese Government. If it were true that the population of China was being debased and ruined by the use of opium, stopping the imports from India would make not the slightest difference. The Chinese Government could if they chose entirely prohibit the import, or could impose any restrictions they chose. Meanwhile, he did not see that we had anything to reproach ourselves with. If India was deprived of the opium revenue it would be an act of folly and injustice such as had never been inflicted upon a dependent people. England was, in fact, asked to sacrifice the welfare of the millions of her Indian subjects whom she was bound to protect on the chance only of doing some remote good to a people as to whom she had no responsibility whatever. What we wanted in this matter was the truth. The ignorance that prevailed in this country on all Indian subjects was enormous, on the opium question it was as great as on any other. That ignorance extended to all class

use of opium, he said the only portion of the country under English rule where it was alleged that injury was done was Burmah. It was said that there was a general and strong desire among the Burmese people that the use of the drug should be altogether prohibited. If there was such a general consensus of opinion he agreed that as a question of practical government it was desirable to carry it into effect, even if it were unreasonable, and that had been actually done in Burmah, where the use of the drug was entirely prohibited. At the same time there was a wonderfully unanimous expression of opinion as to the harmlessness of the drug in the case of the Chinese and other foreign populations in Burmah. He was not prepared to say what the Chinese Government's intentions were with regard to the cultivation of the poppy in China. He believed, however, that it was a great mistake to suppose that the Chinese Government was anxious either to diminish the imports from India or to restrict the cultivation in China. There was no portion of the Chinese revenue that the Government prized more highly than the revenue it derived from opium, and he did not believe they would take any steps to endanger that revenue. With regard to the growth of the Military expenditure on the northern frontier of India, he expressed the opinion that that was absolutely necessary and would continue in the future. He considered it as practically certain that sooner or later we should have to fight Russia on that frontier, and it was imperative that we should be prepared for that contingency.

By Mr. A Pease: He had said that the Government monopoly served as a severe restrictive policy on the use of opium. He believed that in a majority of cases the use of the drug was absolutely harmless, just as he believed that in this country the use of beer and wine was in a vast majority of cases perfectly harmless and even beneficial; but in neither case did he think it at all wrong to put high duties upon the article with a view, within certain limits, of restricting the sale. If it was the fact that the population of China was being demoralised by the use of the drug, he thought the policy of the Indian Government ought to be modified, provided further that by stopping the exports of Indian opium to China the use of the drug in China would be restricted. As a question of morals, he did not think that it was justifiable for a Government to derive a profit from the demoralisation of the people. At the same time he thought it should be shown that by prohibiting the import into China the use of the native drug would not be stimulated.

Mr. Pease:—We might as well derive a profit from the demoralisation of the people as allow someone else to do so?—Witness: No; that is not what I say.

By Mr. Mowbray: If there were no arrangement with the native States for the passage of the opium by certain routes, it would be impossible to prevent wholesale smuggling. At present there was some smuggling, which could not be entirely prevented. He was not prepared to recommend a system of licences for the cultivation in place of the Government monopoly in Bengal.

Sir William Moore, who had been principal medical officer for many years in Rajputana, and who had had altogether thirty-three years' experience in medical work in India, said he had investigated the question of the use of opium and its effects, and the result of his investigations was that opium smoking was practically harmless and in many cases productive of very great benefit. A moderate use of the drug brightened the intellect and strengthened the system physically and mentally. In times of scarcity it enabled the people to do with less food, and it served as a prophylactic in the case of certain fevers. Of course if opium was taken to excess it did injury, but not so much injury as alcohol. It never produced actual disease except in the very last stages, when emaciation and diarrhœa were ceased. But it did not produce as the use of alcinhol did any disease of the liver. He considered that if the use of opium was prohibited except for medicinal purposes it would be an unwarrantable interferrence with the social arrangements of the people, and would prevent those suffering from fevers and other diseases from obtaining relief.

By Sir William Roberts: He had not distinguished between the effects of the drug on different races. He had associated daily with the Rajputrns, who were habitual users of opium and they were the finest race in the country. They were as a class as healthy as they could possibly be. There were no reliable statistics as to the death rates and birth rates in India. He did not find in the users of opium that there was any tendency to increase the dose. There was no evidence whatever that the use of opium in moderation tended to shorten life. The excessive use of the drug was no doubt deleterious, but such excessive use was very exceptional. Altogether he believed that the use of the drug was much more beneficial than harmful.

Dr. Mouat, who had been for twenty years inspector general of prisons and asylums in India, spoke of his experience of the physical conditions of the opium eaters who had come under his observation. He never saw healthier or stronger men than these opium smokers were. This applied not only to natives of all parts of India, but to Chainamen who came into the prisons. Some of the men came from the North-west provinces of India, where the great majority of the people were opium-users and had been such for generation after generation. He did not believe that the moderate use of opium was any more harmful than a similar use of alcohol was in this country. Indeed there was far less of what he might call drunkenness in the use of opium than was the case with alcohol. No doubt, the use of the drug in excess might be deleterious, but as to that he could not speak from personal experience, because he had never seen a single instance of a man who could be said to be drunk with opium. The part of the subject he had particularly studied was the relation of opium to crime and insanity. The statistics he had collected from a vast number of prisons showed that not a single instance of crime had ever been attributed to opium. Alcohol was not mentioned in the statistics. He was ex officio inspector of lunatic asylums, and the statistics on this subject relating to 74,000,000 of population showed that out of 2,241 admissions to the lunatic asylum only eight were attributed to opium. Therefore so far as insanity was concerned, opium was a *quantite négligeable*. The witness read extracts from report from magistrates and others to the effect that there was an entire absence of crime attributable to the use of opium. He also quoted the opinions of medical men as to the value of opium as a prophylactic in the case of malarious fevers. The witness also said, in contravention of statements that had been made by other witnesses, that he had known opium eaters and smokers in very good positions in society, men of wealth and position, and he never knew anyone who was ashamed of the habit. He therefore maintained that the habitual use of opium in India was neither injurious, dangerous nor immoral; that it had produced no deterioration in the people, physically or morally; that it was a valuable prophylactic in the case of malarious and other fevers, and that the suppression of its use was advocated on grounds that were unsound and unjust, and that if such suppression were carried into effect it would cause a great amount of suffering among the people, and would drive them to the use of other and more deleterious drugs for stimulants.

Sir George Birdwood, formerly medical officer of the Bombay establishment of the Indian army, and now of the India Office, gave evidence as to the difficulty he had experienced in dealing with the European soldiers on account of their indulgence in spirits. On the other hand, the native troops gave no trouble whatever in that respect. Most of them were opium eaters, and they were always ready to march, and were perfectly steady. He had never known of the case of a death resulting from the use of opium, and his experience had shown that smoking opium was as innocuous as smoking hay, straw, or stubble. Both in India and China it was found that nowhere were the people so robust, industrious, and thriving as in the principal opium-producing pfovinces. He maintained that the drug was essential to the health, wealth, and happiness of a vegetarian tropical people. If the use of it was prohibited in India a door would be opened to a large trade in alcoholic drinks, which were a frightful evil in a tropical country. He considered that the Indian Government had exhibited great weakness in yielding to the pressure put upon them by the anti-opium party.

Mr. H. N. Lay, C.B., who had resided for many years in China, was attached to Lord Elgin's Mission, and had been in close intercourse with the leading Chinese politicians at that time, was next examined. Dealing with the historical question, he showed that opium was brought into China from Persia and other Western States centuries ago. The Chinese Government had endeavoured to check the trade, and so far back as 1791 an edict was issued prohibiting the import. But large quantities were smuggled into the country, and thirty years later the import was recognised by the Chinese Government.

The Commission then adjourned.—*Specially reported.*

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DURAND MISSION.

ARRIVAL AT CABUL.

THRO' LANDI KOTAL, October 4.

CABUL, October 2.—We arrived here to-day and met with a splendid reception.

When the members of the Mission met round the mess table for *chota hazri* this morning at Butkhak it was clear that the occasion was beyond ordinary. All the officers were in undress patrol uniform instead of khaki ordinarily worn, and there was an air of anticipation about even the most collected. The morning was bracingly cold, and as we mounted at half-past six, the Sipah Salar rode up dressed in a handsome coat of plum-coloured broadcloth, thickly covered with gold braid, black trousers tucked into long black riding boots, and wearing a grey Astrachan kulla, with a diamond star presentented him by the Ameer. Riding through the outskirts of Butkhak village we soon passed on to an open grassy plain, where we spread out somewhat to avoid the dust. We crossed the Loghar stream by the old bridge at Pul-i-Laghrami, said to have been constructed by Dara Shikoh. The bed of the stream is now almost dry owing to the greatly increased cultivation of late years. At a short distance beyond the bridge a hundred sabres of the Kandahar Risala Shahi, a *corps d'elite*, were drawn up under the command of Colonel Lal Khan. These saluted us, and falling into line behind the Mission party escorted us to our present quarters. From the Loghar bridge onwards at every few hundred yards guards-of-honour, from ten to fifty men, were posted, all saluting as Sir M. Durand passed. Now came the surprise of the morning. We had hardly gone half a mile with our new escort, when we saw in the distance some carriages by the side of the road. On arriving up to them Sir M. Durand and his officers were invited to dismount their horses and drive the rest of the way. Accordingly Sir M. Durand, the Sipah Salar, and Captain Manners Smith occupied the first carriage, which was the Ameer's own conveyance; Colonel Elles, Surgeon-Major Fenn, and Mr. Pyne, the second; Messrs. McMahon, Donald, and Clarke, the third; the British Agent and Khan Bahadurs Abdul Rahim and Ebrahim Khan, the fourth; and the fifth was occupied by Afghan officials. The carriages were of the barouche type, drawn by a pair of horses, and was most comfortable. We proceeded in this order for the rest of the journey, the first time in history that British Officers have been so received at the Afghan capital. A good many spectators turned out alongside the road and appeared orderly and contented. We took the road leading by Siah Sang to the Lahore Gate of the city, turning to the right just before reaching it, and passed along the road parallel to the city, between it and the parade-ground the rord was watered and sheltered by an avenue of willows. On the parade ground about a thousand infantry and some artillery, under the command of Brigadier Rahmatkhan, were drawn up. The former presented arms and the latter fired a salute of twenty-one guns as Sir M. Durand passed, while the band played some bars of the British National Anthem. Continuing the journey in our carriages we turned to the left up a watered road about eighty feet barod on either side of which lofty poplar, mulberry, and willow trees formed a fine avenue, leading past the outer gates of the Ameer's Palace and the Darbar Hall. It is from near this point that the narrow gauge railway line of ten miles length, the earthwork of which is finished, will run to Tang-i-Ghara. For some little distance the road narrows, and we pass through a small portion of the new Shahi Bazaar. Then turning again to the right we pass by the back of the Government offices for a quarter of a mile, then turn to the left down another avenue of poplars and willows, bringing us to the river, which we cross by the newly erected bridge near the public garden adjoining Mr. Pyne's workshops, the lofty chimney of which is a striking feature of the scene. The four European employes who were standing on the walls among the numerous Afghan workmen raised their hats as we passed. Skirting the Kizilbash quarter we proceeded by the road leading through the Deh Mozang Gorge until we reached the garden around Baber's Tomb, where Sirdar Habibulla Khan is now residing. This place has been greatly improved of late years. A wall over thirty feet high now encloses it, and a pretty summer residence has been built near the tomb. Several soldiers were standing about, and a guard-of-honour saluted near the Gate. From here an excellent country road, sheltered by willows and poplars, runs to the garden we are now occupying at Indaki, and where we were received by another guard-of-honour and Pipers. It is not easy to give a description of this place within the limits of a telegram. The garden itself is about a quarter of a mile by 220 yards. The principal building—for there are several confortable sets of quarters beside it—is on the summit of a small natural eminence approached by broad flights of steps, and commands a superb view of the whole of the Chardeh Valley, Baber's Tomb, Asmai, and Sher Darwaza heights, &c. In shape the building is oblong with semicircular rooms at both ends, and extensive arched verandah all round. The main room is about sixty-five feet long by forty and eighteen feet high, has a row of pillars down the centre, and is handsomely carpeted and furnished. The ceiling is in itself a work of art being made of sheets of block tin, gilded and stencilled in continuous coloured design of a conventional pattern. Handsome chandeliers hang from the ceiling, and coloured lamp brackets stand out from the walls. In an alcove at the end of the room are coloured pictures of the Queen-Empress of India and the Prince and Princess of Wales. The semi-circular room at the west end is assigned for M. Durand's bedroom. It is a most luxuriously furnished bed is covered with gold brocaded satin quiltes, the curtains are of blue satin with old gold valances, a piano stands in a corner, a marble-topped washstand, mirrors, and comfortable divan chairs-upholstered with Bokhara velvet outside. In the verandahs are thousands of pots of pansies and sweet smelling flowers, and the garden below with its fountains and reservoirs are delightful to look upon. The quarters for the other officers are a few yards away from the main building. Some are accommodated in rooms built out of the wall near the entrance to the gate; others are in what was formerly the principal residence before the new building was constructed. All are most comfortable. The rooms have fire-places, and are carpeted with Persian and Turkoman carpets. Mr. Pyne is putting up in Kibitkas in the garden, and we are settling down in what will probably be our home for some weeks. A Turkish bath has been got ready for us near the main entrance. No less than a hundred large trays of fruits and sweets, covered with brocades, embroidered velvets, and gold cloths were presented on the part of the Ameer immediately on our arrival; also bags of coins of the new Cabul mintage. We shall find it cold here before we leave. Already the poplars and other trees in the valley before us are losing their leaves, and it will probably freeze at night within the next fortnight. Nothing could be more graceful than the way in which the Mission has been received here. Everything that could be thought of has been done to do honour to the representative of the British Government. The Ameer is staying at his garden house called Kila Hashim Khan, about a mile away. Those of us who have visited Cabul before are astonished at the vast improvements which we have already seen even in our brief and rapid drive through the suburbs this morning. The present Ameer's reign will ever be remembered in Afghanistan as that of a potentate who did more in the way of improving his capital than any predecessor, while the officers of the present Mission will ever remember his Highness as the most liberal of hosts.—*Englishman.*

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September, 1893, on 1,673·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	1,95,000	4,000	3,34,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	117	2	200
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	13,68,090	18,87,086	59,595	33,14,771
Total for 12 weeks..	15,03,090	20,82,086	63,595	36,48,771
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	89,921	1,63,529	2,13,346	4,71,796
Per mile of Ry do.	54	101	127	282
Total to corresponding date do.	12,90,447	21,90,872	2,75,177	37,56,496

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,37,796
Do. to date ..... ,, 1,07,725

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

AN INDIAN CIVILIAN AT HOME.

THE Tonbridge *Free Press*, of September 2nd, has the following:—

It is little more than twelve months ago that we announced the arrival amongst us of Dr. John Pollen, a gifted and distinguished gentleman holding high office in the Indian Civil Service, who had returned to England to his wife and family on leave of absence. Since then the learned doctor has entered so fully and so heartily into the life of Tonbridge that his name has become almost a household word, and by his geniality he has won for himself hosts of friends among all classes of the community. Many will regret that the time for his departure has arrived so quickly, and will join with us in bidding him "God speed" on his journey to India and a safe return at the conclusion of his services in the government of that vast Empire. The idea of a smoking concert to bid farewell to the genial friend was very heartily taken up, and Mr. J. Sills Charlton, jun., to whom, we believe, the happy thought first occurred, undertook the organisation of the gathering, which came off on Monday evening in the large room at the Bull Hotel.

After the concert to the Chairman and Captain Warner the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening. It was needless for him to tell them that Dr. Pollen had been with them only a short time, not much over twelve months, but he would not want any further evidence of how his genial presence and bearing among them had borne fruit than the fact that men of all classes and all sorts had that evening met to say farewell and to wish him "God speed" (cheers). He was sure Dr. Pollen would carry with him thousands of miles away the remembrance of that meeting. During his short residence among them he had made many friends, of whom those then around him were but a few. They only knew Dr. Pollen as a genial man. He had made himself friendly with everyone; he was the same man when they met him to-day, and he would be the same man when they met him to-morrow; and he had made himself popular, not from any wrong or personal motive, but simply from his good-heartedness, which he was bound to carry with him wherever he went (applause). He (Capt. Warner) would now give Dr. Pollen another chance of speaking to them, probably for the last time for some years, and he would ask him to take away with him their good wishes for a safe and happy return. If when, in two or three years' time he received that beneficent pension which his distinguished services would entitle him to, he should chose this place for his home, he (Capt. Warner) could assure him for every reception from all its inhabitants (cheers). In the meantime they would take care, in a neighbourly manner, of those properties he would leave behind (laughter). They hoped Mrs. Pollen and her children would remain with them for a long time, because where the heart was there was the treasure also, and they meant that Dr. Pollen would come back to Tonbridge and dwell amongst them (cheers). In concluding a neat speech Capt. Warner called upon the company to drink upstanding to the health of Dr. Pollen, wishing him every good wish for a safe and prosperous journey to India and back again. —The toast was received with great enthusiasm, and was drunk with musical honours, followed by three genuine Tonbridge cheers.

Dr. Pollen met with a very warm reception upon rising to respond. He felt that he could not adequately express the sense of gratitude he felt for the kindly reception they had accorded him. It was very easy to be good when one had no special temptation to be bad, and that had been his case in Tonbridge. He had met with kindness on all sides (hear, hear)—high and low, rich and poor, had all treated him alike, and he had not heard an unkind word since he had been amongst them (cheers). Among his brother Volunteers, who were so ably represented that evening by Captain Warner, he had met with a warm welcome; among his brother Masons, of whom many were now present, he had been similarly received; and among his brother Druids, whom he had the pleasure of joining in Tonbridge, his reception had been all that his heart could desire (cheers). The Chairman had expressed a hope that when he was wafted away to the eastern land where it was his destiny to serve, he would not forget the pleasures of that evening. He could assure them he was not at all likely to do so. He thought he was bound to return, and he hoped he should find them all looking as well as they did then, and that they would have many pleasant evenings together when he had earned that beneficent pension the Chairman called it, which the Government would provide for him. He had never enjoyed himself more in any place than in Tonbridge, and he should recollect the pleasant time he had spent here when he was far away.

THE LIBERALS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE following circular is, it is announced about to be issued by the National Liberal Federation to the federated associations:—

Dear Sir,—The rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords not only marks another stage in the history of the Irish Question, but has bearings on our system of Parliamentary Government so important as to call for very careful consideration by the federated Liberal associations.

For seven years the Home Rule Question has been subjected to a discussion in the constituencies more full, more thorough, and more sustained than was ever before given to a political proposal. In July of last year Mr. Gladstone came into power with a clear mandate to deal with the subject, and, after a discussion in the Commons of unprecedented length, the Bill passed its third reading being accepted by the popularly elected Chamber as a moderate comprehensive and statesman like measure, demanded alike in the best interests of great Britain and Ireland.

The House of Lords, loud in their protestation that the measure had not been adequately discussed, gave four days to the Bill, and rejected it by a majority of ten to one.

Seven years of discussion in the country, eighty-two days of consideration in the House of Commons, the definitely ascertained wishes of over 2,000,000 electors, are all to count for nothing when opposed to the views of some 400 conservative Peers, representing themselves alone, and for the most part assembled together merely by virtue of their being sons of their fathers.

Little more than a year ago the Coercion Ministry appealed to the country and were decisively ejected from office. Yet Lord Salisbury and his colleagues today override the verdict which was provounced against them at the polls, and arrogate to themselves a paramount authority in the State. "The play of various portions of our Constitution" which Lord Salisbury threatened has been set in motion, and the permanent Tory majority in the House of Lords is now pitted against the popularly elected majority in the House of Commons.

Speaking to the members of the Federation on the occasion of the great Newcastle meetings two years ago, Mr. Gladstone said that, if Lord Salisbury's threats should be carried out, "they (the Lords) will raise up a question which will take precedence of every other question, because upon that alone will depend whether this country was or was not a self-governing country, or whether, on the contrary, there was a power, not upon the throne, or behind the throne, but between the throne and the people, that would stop altogether the action of a constitutional machine."

That issue has now been raised, and the question of "the mending or ending of the House of Lords," which had a subordinate place in the Newcastle programme, may before long, as Mr. Gladstone then forecast, displace for a while all other subjects of reform, and cry aloud for rigorous and unflinching treatment.

If the House of Lords is faithful to its traditions and practice it will capitulate. If not, we of the Liberal Party will enter on a fight of which we shall not be afraid.

For the present we entirely reject the pretension of the peers to the right to force a dissolution, and we look with confidence to the Government to go forward with those reforms for which the country is waiting. The ingrained dislike of the Upper House to all progression has been exhibited this year even before the rejection of the Home Rule Bill. How far they will venture to further flout the popular will remains to be seen.

To all true Liberals the political situation is full of encouragement. Home Rule has passed the House of Commons, and, rejected by the House of Lords, is doubly certain to become law.

The Ministry is strong, its supporters in Parliament are loyal, the programme is sound.

Our opponents have played their last state, and, if we proceed with courage and determination, not only will the Irish question be settled, but a real era of reform will be entered upon for the democracy of the United Kingdom.—We are, yours faithfully,

(Signed) ROBERT SPENCE WATSON, President.
,, W. H. HART, Treasurer.
,, F. SCHNADHORST, Chairman of Committee.
,, ROBERT A. HUDSON, Secretary.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

ILL-SUCCESS OF THE REBEL FIRE.

A TELEGRAM, dated Buenos Ayres, September 14, says the rebel fleet under Admiral Mello has fulfilled its threat. It opened fire yesterday upon the forts near Nitheroy commanding the entrance to Rio de Janeiro. After bombarding the forts, the guns of the fleet, consisting of the *Aquidaban*, *Republica*, and *Trojano*, were turned on the city. The arsenal was apparently the main point attack, and many shells were thrown at it. The bombardment of the city lasted from eleven o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon but little damage was caused. The ships opened fire on the city again to-day. The result was the same as yesterday.

EXPECTED SURRENDER OF THE REBEL SHIPS.

A message sent by President Peixoto to the Brazilian Minister here, states that it is expected that the rebel ships will surrender in a few days. Brazilians resident here, however, doubt this. Surprise is expressed in Buenos Ayres that the foreign fleets in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro should primit the bombardment of that city. From other sources it is learned, that Rio de Janeiro is quiet. The Brazilian Consuls here and at Montevideo are despatching vessels frequently for Brazilian ports. The operations of the vessels after their arrival at Rio will be carried on under the protection of the warships of the nationality whose flag they fly. The interdiction on the clearing of vessels for Brazil applies only to those under the Brazilian flag. The telegraph service is still suspended. The German gunboats Alexandrine and Arcona have sailed for Rio. An attempt on the part of the insurgents to effect a landing has been repulsed. Both sides met with losses, but details of the fighting have not yet been received. The captain of the gunboat Alagoas deserted from Admiral Mello's squadron, and hurrying to Rio, gave President Peixoto information concerning the movements of the rebel ships. All points favourable to the landing of an invading force have been strongly entrenched. It is reported that perfect order is being maintained in the city. During the bombardment much enthusiasm was manifested by President Peixoto's forces, who are still loyal to him. The warship Tiradentes, which is still loyal, has put to sea. It is expected that she will meet the armed merchant steamer Itacoa, which was to aid the rebel fleet. If the two meet.

A DESPERATE SEA FIGHT WILL BE INVEVITABLE.

The students in San Pablo have declared against President Peixoto. All the foreign ship in the harbour remain neutral, having decided not to interfere in the revolution. An attempt was made to send a message to Rio, but the Government refused to allow of its transmission beyond Porto Alegre, nothing unfavourable to President Peixoto being allowed to pass over the wires.

The Brazilians living in Buenos Ayres believed that the success of the revolution would mean

A RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.

The British telegraph officers in Rio are situated near the arsenal, and the operators fearing that the building would be shelled abandoned their posts. It has for this reason been impossible to get details of the bombardment. The British consuls here and at Monte Video decline to despatch vessels for any port of Brazil except Santos. The coasting steamer Desterro was detained at Monte Video yesterday evening just as she was getting under way. The Brazilian Minister requested this action to be taken, as she had on board supplies for Admiral Mello's ships. The commercial houses here have protested to the foreign Ministers against the suspension of telegraphic communications with Rio de Janeiro.—*Reuter.*

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Advices received in New York from Rio de Janeiro, via Calveston, give an account of the bombardment of the Brazilian capital on Wednesday. The action lasted but a very little time. A fine new building, occupied as a Coffee Exchange, was considerably damaged by a shell dropping through the roof. Several shots fell within the grounds of the Government buildings, but without doing any injury. In the city the greatest consternation prevailed. The people remained indoors for safety, and the streets were almost deserted. The few who were unable to avoid the main thoroughfares were in constant danger of being struck by flying missiless. So far as could be ascertained only one death resulted from the bombardment, the janitor at the Coffee Exchange being killed by the falling timbers after the building was struck by the shell. The general traffic was for the time completely suspended, the stores were closed, and everybody was in dread of the next development. Efforts were made by the rebels

TO INDUCE THE GARRISONS MANNING THE FORTS TO DESERT

The Government and join in the revolt, but without success. The forts so far remain loyal, but if, as is quite possible, the rebels finally succeed in persuading either fort to make common cause with them, they will land their forces. Should a small army land it will soon be materially strengthened by those on shore who sympathize with the revolt.

A later despatch from Rio de Janeiro yesterday, says: The reason for the cessation of the bombardment of the city was that the rebels were anxious to make an attempt to reduce the forts, as in the event of their being successful the city would succumb without its being necessary to destroy it. The forts, however, replied to the fire, and this morning the fleet commenced to throw shells into the city before nine o'clock. At the present writing (ten o'clock),

THE SHELLS ARE FALLING THICK AND FAST.

The principa street and squaress are already in ruins. The houses are being demolished in every direction.

It is impossible to ascertain the full details, but the shot and shell from the men-of-war are playing fearful havoc. It is not possible for any one to move about expect at the greatest peril. The forts have again replied to the fire of the fleet. On Wednesday it seemed as if they were anxious to avoid injuring the vessels but to-day the guns are brought to bear directly on the warships. One vessel seems to have sustained terrible injury, but it is impossible as yet to say the extent.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

The Brazilian Legation in Paris received a telegram from Rio de Janeiro of yesterday's date, stating that the bombardment of the city by the insurgent warships lasted six hours. The despatch adds that no damage was done.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Further intelligence received at Washington from Rio de Janeiro, bearing yesterday evening's date points most positively to the overthrow of the Government. Dissatisfaction is spreading in the ranks of the army, and the military opposition to the Government is becoming most pronounced. It is stated that Admiral Mello would never have dared to take the bold step he has without some assurances of support from at least a portion of the land forces.

FIGHTING IN RIO GRANDE.

The following telegram from Valpairaiso has been received at New York:—Advices from Revera report that the insurgent commander has defeated the Castilhistas near Bage, in Rio Grande do Sul, capturing all the arms of the enemy. The Revera gaol is filled with Federal prisoners. According to intelligence from Buenos Ayres, the fighting at Tucuman has been stopped by Federal intervention.

The Brazilian Minister, who has been away on leave, has arrived here on his way to Washington.

MR. ROUND, a recognised authority on the subject of criminals and prison discipline, who represented the United States Government at the recent Congress in Brussels on Criminal Anthropology, declares that a large class of the criminal population of New York are not only unmolested by the police, but are in fact protected by them. "Thanks (he adds) to the power of money and political 'pulls' the criminal is often perfectly well aware that at the very threshold of his relation to the law he stands a good chance of escaping arrest." Mr. Round then proceeds to show in a striking way how crime is fostered at every step until one of the factors in an efficient penal system, that of certainty, is reduced to a minimum. New York's three State prisons are, according to Mr. Round, dominated "entirely by political influences and run for political ends," rather than with the idea of the reformation and uplifting of men. In illustration of the working of the system of treating prison appointments as "political capital for the dominant party," Mr. Round cites an instance in the State of New York during the last two years of an efficient prison warden of high standing in the National Prison Association of the United States who was thrown out of one great prison to make place for a politician whose training had been more in the caucus than in the prison. In another case a warden was dismissed, after thirteen years of service, with only forty-eight hours' notice, to make place for a man whose training had been in the press-room of a daily newspaper.

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FONTAINEBLEAU UP TO DATE.

THE Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes:—The late Lord Lytton and Prince Hohenlohe preferred Paris in the August heats, when every one was out of town. It is certainly enjoyable when one has it all to oneself, or pretty nearly so. Still, one is glad to get away from it, and the time to do this is when days are long and nights cool in the country. The June and July nights are too short for coolness anywhere, but the August nights are calm, quiet, and refreshing. I thought Fontainebleau would be a nice place to seek a change at, but the hotels and boarding-houses were crowded, and there was not a vehicle to be had for drives in the forest, all the carriages being hired eight days or more in advance. However, a hospitable friend, a Fontainebleausian, unexpectedly turned up and insisted on my staying at his villa for a few days. The house was the perfection of country quarters, and its grounds opened on a lovely spot in the forest, watered with a purling rill. This meant freshness of air and vegetation. When tired of Nature, we fell back upon the show-places of the town, which, the Palace excepted, were new to me. An old house, wherein used to lodge the Secretaries of Henry IV., was, with many other abodes of interest, opened to me. The present occupant is a brother of M. Bapst, ex-Crown jeweller, who has not modernised it over-much. What one most admires is the old wainscoted hall and staircase, with banisters of massive carved oak. La Belle Gabrielle had a house close by. It is remarkable for the forged iron used in the gates in the railings that separate the courtyard from the street, and in the balconies and banisters of stone stairs which have a stately, but unless in fine weather, a too severe and chilling aspect. Italian architects, I daresay, as well as Italian painters, came to France when Fontainebleau was in its glory, and for some time after. I expressed surprise to my friend at the lovely Gabrielle not living in the Palace. There was no Queen Consort in her time, and even the austere Sully was half-reconciled to the idea of Henry IV. making her position a regular one. "Yes; but until that was done it showed her good sense and head for business to be in a house of her own. The money expended on it was sure not to return to the State if Henry predecessed her, and if he were unfaithful she had gear to fall back upon." Madame de Pompadour had rooms in the Palace of Versailles and the buildings in which the President now lodges were erected and furnished for her. But she had two chateaux—one at Bellevue and the other at Celle St. Cloud, near Versailles—and the exquisite bijou villa at Fontainebleau, which is now owned by Comte de Gramont d'Aster. Snugness and elegance were aimed at by her. The wainscotings are deeply carved in oak and painted white, as in the living-rooms of Louis XV. at Versailles. In her time there was no dining-room. Dining-rooms are a rather modern invention, and I fancy were borrowed from England. The hall, in old French chateaux, was the place in which meals were taken in common, and very often the kitchen, for the sake of warmth and getting dishes hot from the stewpan or the spit. The hotel de Luynes dates from the time of Francis I., as the salamander which enters into its stone and wood carvings shows. The Prieure, where Comte and Comtesse d'Haussonville live, was the dwelling of the pious Dauphin, son of Louis XV. It is two miles from the Palace, and well out of the town. He got as far as he could out of the way of Madame de Pompadour. His Saxon wife was fond of the country, and they both tried to work out their salvation according to their own ideas in this—for the time in which they lived—solitude. La Prieure has been magnificently fitted up by its actual possessors. Evidences of wealth and of modern ideas of comfort, not to say of luxury are everywhere apparent. Electricity is brought into play in different ways. The library must be a great resource in wet weather. The Dauphin hated books and loved music. He had a baritone voice, which he in private devoted to psalm and hymn singing. But etiquette prevented him consecrating it to a devotional use in the Chapel Royal. The late Comte de Chambord had such a voice.

We took a drive over to the peach and vine growing commune of Thomery. I then went to call on Rosa Bonheur at Poz. Thomery grapes are the delicate thin-skinned species produced by the King's trellis at Fontainebleau. But the vines bearing them only date from 1824, when the good-natured Charles X. ordered cuttings from the Francis I. vine to be given to any rustic asking for them. The whole district may be called a peach and vine factory. The climate is ideal for fruit-production, it being sheltered from north and west winds. Fruit is grown everywhere. Walls skirting the highways and byways are covered with vines, on the roadside when they face in the right direction. There is nothing rustic in the place, walls running in slanting directions in parallels at distances of ten yards. The shady sides are devoted to apple-trees, whose deep roots do not struggle for existence against the superficial roots of the vine. Where the soil does not suit the vine it suits the peach. Twice a year whitewash is used on the walls to kill the insects. Every wall is roofed with tiles to protect it from damp and to shelter the fruit-tree. Hot-house culture is resorted to also. But you are told that the fruit it produces is not to be compared in the subtle delicacy of its flavour and bouquet to what is sun-grown. One is struck with the healthiness of the Thomery children. It is said to be due to this fruit diet. The people of the place having quantites of grapes and peaches which cannot be sent to market, live a good deal on them. Their air of well-being confirms Sir Isaac Holden's idea about sunpotentiality being locked up in fruit, and converted into nervous force when eaten by an animal, human or other.

THE SCOTCH SHOOTING MYSTERY.

THE EXAMINATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE ACCUSED.

WITH the view of preparing the defence of the prisoner, Mr. John Wilson, advocate; Dr. Matthew Hay, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Aberdeen University; Dr. Gorden Saunders, Edinburgh; and Mr. Clark, of Messrs. Davidson and Syme, W.S., Edinburgh, visited Ardlamont on the 14th September. About four hours were spent in the wood. A most exhaustive examination of the ground was made. The pellet marks on the rowan tree sapling were examined with the greatest minuteness and a series of measurements was taken. Search was made for pellet marks on the surrounding trees, with the result that a number of such marks were discovered on a beech tree immediately behind and on a higher level than the plane tree so often referred to. Traces of pellet shots were also found on larch trees to the north of the plane tree. In view of the theory underlying the case for the Crown, careful examination was made of the situation of the line of fire as indicated by the marks on the rowan tree sapling and the plane tree, and other measurements were made, evidently with the view of establishing that the position of the pellet marks is quite consistent with the theory that Hambrough stambled on the turf dyke and that his gun accidentally went off. Another observation suggested by the presence of pellet marks on the various trees examined was that these marks may have been made before the accident. Monson and his friends had frequently shot in the wood, and as pigeons are plentiful the fact that twigs and branches of trees are indented by leaden shot would not be sufficient ground for suspicion. The police watch on the rowan tree sapling is not yet withdrawn. It is the intention of the authorities to cut down the tree and preserve it for production at the trial. A number of twigs and branches of the adjoining treesbearing pellet marks are likewise to be removed and preserved for the purpose of evidence.

Monson is reported to feel his position very acutely. He is well treated so far as the prison rules will permit. His wife has returned to Aldlamont.

It is understood that the photograph said to be that of Scott, now in the hands of the police, will form an important clue to the discovery of the missing man. Precise information as to how it was discovered is difficult to obtain, but one version is that the butler, Wright, found it in a bundle of photographs in one of the apartments in the house. A number of the witnesses who saw Scott are said to be statisfied that the photograph is that of the man wanted. When Mrs. Monson was confronted with it and was asked who it represented, she is said to have replied that it was a photograph of her brother. Asked where he was, she answered that he was dead—that he had died in Buenos Ayres at the end of July, but at what particular place she could not remember.

KING ALBERT of Saxony will celebrate this month the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the army. In order further to mark this event an authorised biography of his Majesty has been prepared by Col. George von Schimpff, who was for many years King Albert's aide-de-camp. Besides the assitance of persons in high position, valuable materials, letters, and other matter hitherto unpublished have, it is stated, been placed at the disposal of the author, in order to give a faithful history of the King's life from his childhood. The book—about 400 pages—will contain ten maps, numercus plans, and four etchings of the King at various periods. It will be published in Dresden by the well-known house of Wilhel Bearsch.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.

WRITERS AND READERS.

M. Zola's paper on 'Anonymity in Journalism,' to be read at the conference of the Institute of Journalists, will, we understand, be printed in French and English, and it is not improbable that the Paris 'Figaro' will give an almost verbatim report of it the following morning. M. Zola, when he visits the Crystal Palace, will see his protrait in firework. Those journalists who have not been asked to the Guildhall reception will be interested to hear that the invitation card is singularly clever in design. It is allegorical, and represents the power and wide-spread influence of the Press. The background is of a dark chocolate colour. In the centre of the card 9½in. by 7½ in., is the Tree of knowledge, to the left of which stands a figure of Fame, from whose up-raised trumpet falls a ribbon bearing the inscription, 'Their sound is gone out into all lands.'

M. Zolas address, adds a Dalziel cable, will touch upon other subjects than that of 'Anonymity in Journalism, which is announced as the text of his discourse. M. Zola does not know a word of English. He can neither read nor write it, at least so he himself says, and he has no knowledge of journalism as the profession is practised in England. But he has called to his aid several correspondents of London papers residing in Paris to enlighten him, and they have drawn his attention particulaly to the question of the difference in the style of reporting in the two countrie. He will therefore touch upon this interesting phase of journalism and show how the French man thinks first of his style and of his method of treating a subject, while the Englishman, as a rule, goes to no end of trouble to get facts, but considers his manner of stating them as of secondary importance. The address will be translated into English, and put into the hands of members of the conference when it is read.

Mr. John Fiske is arranging for Messrs. Appleton the "Memoirs of Edward L. Youmans." The late Dr. Youman's services to popular education in science, as a lecturer and writer, as the founder of the "Popular Science Monthly," and the introducer of Spencer, Tyndall, Huxley, and others to an American audience, have been so singularly rich and productive, that the history of his life is in large measure the history of popular science in America during his time. All the proofs have been read by Mr. Herbert Spencer, a number of whose private letters to Professor Youmans will appear in the volume. The mention of Mr. Spencer's name reminds us that the same publishers are about to issue an "Introduction" to his philosophy by W. H. Hudson, Associate Professor of English Literature in the Leland Stanford, Junior, University. It is announced as "an illuminating explanation of his methods and principles and the development of his system."

M. R. Waliszewski's book. "The Romance of an Empress, Catharine II. of Russia," originally published in French, has been translated, and will be issued by Mr. Heinemann in two volumes, with a portrait. The work is based upon unpublished documents in the State archives and upon the memoirs and correspondence of the Empress. The story of the plots and intrigues, the wars and triumphs, the succession of favourites, and the fierce outbreaks with which her reign was filled, reads, we are told, like "the half-mythological chronicle of a king of Babylon, or one of the earlier Moguls. The romance is of special value, as presenting some fresh aspects of European history.

"A Friend of the Queen" is the title of a volume of correspondence between Marie Antoinette and M. de Fersen, which Mr. Heinemann is also preparing to publish. This is the history of the Swedish soldier, Count Axel Fersen, whose romantic friendship with the ill-fated woman led him to imperil his life in vain attempts at rescue. The hero of Court fetes in the days of Louis XVI., the disguised coachman of Marie Antoinette which ended at Varennes, the agent of Gustavus III., in the attempts to reinstate the Bourbons, the favourite of Charles XIII., the Grand Marshal of Sweden, and finally the victim of mob fury, being killed in Stockholm, these are a few points in his exciting career. Some new details respecting many historical events have been obtained from the family archives.

The first attempt at a systematic treatment of American ceramics will be Dr. Edwin A. Barber's work, entitled "The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States," about to be published with upwards of 200 illustrations by Messrs. Putnam. It has been designed as a book of reference for collectors, manufacturers, historians, and that part of the general public interested in artistic matters. The author in his preface states:—"Foreign writers would have the world believe that the United States can boast of no ceramic history. Even our own writers have neglected a branch of our industrial progress which is not insignificant or devoid of interest. On the contrary, it can be shown that the fictile art is almost as ancient in this country as in Great Britain, and has been developed in almost parallel, though necessarily narrower, lines. Dr. Barber, the hon. curator of the department of American pottery and porcelain in the Pennsylvania Museum, treats of his twin subjects in twenty chapters, and gives accounts of the first white ware pottery in the United States, established by Governor David Coxe, at Burlington, N.J., about 1681, and of the old china manufactory erected in Philadelphia in 1769.

Mr. Murray will immediately publish Gabriel Setoun's "Barncraig: Episodes in the Life of a Scottish Village. The author in the introduction states that the volume is a picture of the every-day conditions of life and modes of thought of the good folk in a certain Scottish mining village. "To the casual observer," the writer continues, "it was a very prosaic-looking village, with a few architectural diversities which would be regarded with contemptuous indifference rather than with critical admiration. It was no more than a street and wynds, a somewhat muddy harbour at one end, and a retiring inn at the other.

Messrs. Skeffington are about to publish a volume entitled "Glimpses of the Far-off Land, being a series of extracts from eminent authors, selected by A. J. Seymour and arranged by A. E. M. Anderson-Morshead, with an introduction by Rev. W. H. Hutchings, Rector of Kirby Misperton. The book contains chapters on the Future Life, Death, the Preservation of Personal Identity, Paradise, its Rest and Occupations, Future Recognition and Companionship, the Possibilities of the Intermediate State, Resurrection and Judgment, the Misery of the Lost and Eternal Punishment, and the Resurrection Body.

The last work Dr, Samuel Cox wrote—"The Hebrew Twins: a Vindication of God's Ways with Jacob and Esau"—will be published shortly by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. We understand that this learned exposition of the Divine Wisdom as manifested in the Biblical story is written with a charm which never fails to captivate the reader. There will be a memorial introduction of the author, the materials for which have been largely supplied by Mrs. Cox. Mr. Unwin also purposes publishing a volume of addresses by Phillips Brooks, entitled "Perfect Freedom," to which a preface has been written by Rev. Julius H. Ward. There will be an etched portrait frontispiece.

Many people on this side of the Atlantic will learn with a keen sense of personal bereavement that Brother Azarias, the principal literary and scholastic figure of the Order of Brothers of the Christian Schools, is dead. Some dozen years ago he was supposed to be dying of consumption, but he recovered, and a long subsequent residence in milder European climates restored him to the semblance, at least, of robust health. He was christened Patrick Mullaney, in his native parish of Killemalin, county Tipperary, forty-six years ago, and was a cousin of the wellknown Canon Cahhil, of Tipperary. At the age of twelve he went with his parents to America, settling in the farm country just outside Utica, N.Y. He entered the order in early manhood, and very soon thereafter published his first book, "The Principles of English Grammar," which is almost universally used as a text-work in American Catholic schools. His "Philosophy of Literature," coming a little later, appealed to a broader circle, and the Order, recognising the value of the young brother, gave him the post of president of Rock Hill College, Md., where he would have partial exemption from the routine of his calling.

Brother Azarias utilised this leisure to the utmost, and in directions which perhaps had not been altogether contemplated. He set himself the task of giving the immense Catholic educational machinery its rightful place among the intellectual and moral forces of his time, and may be said to have succeeded, almost single-handed, in breaking down the racial and religious barriers which had heretofore fenced off the work of the Catholic schools from the knowledge and sympathy of their Protestant neighbours. He was the first Catholic ever asked to read a paper at the Concord School of Philosophy. In later years, he presented the same unique figure at the Chautauqua gatherings. His chief works of maturity, "Aristotle and the Church," and "Phases of Thought and Criticism," while deeply admired by his coreligionists, find perhaps even more readers among Protestants. This latter book was mentioned in the "Bookman's" monthly list of sales as leading all others in popularity in Dublin a few months ago. Brother Azarias enjoyed the intimate friendship of Cardinals Newman and Manning here; yet found it possible also to be an enthusiastic friend and student of Herbert Spencer. His latest labours were devoted to founding a Catholic summer school of discussion, on lines similar to the Chautauqua Institution, at Plattsburg, on the St. Lawrence, and there he died on the 20th ult., a martyr to his zeal and tireless energy. No sweeter or broader character adorned the higher life of our generation.

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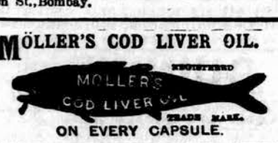

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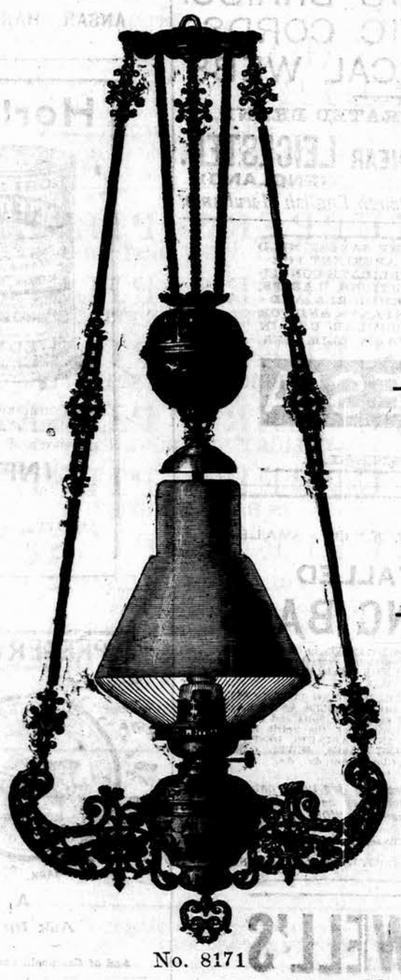

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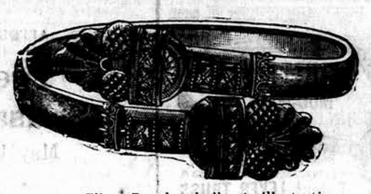
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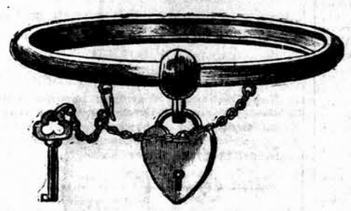
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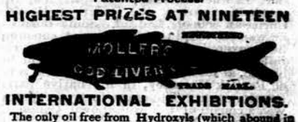

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